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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

## SECRETARY TAFT'S WAR ON MACHINE POLITICS IN OHIO.

VERITABLE sensation seems to have been created in the political world by the speech which Secretary Taft delivered at Akron, Ohio, on October 21. As the Pittsburg Gazette (Rep.) remarks, "it injected a new thrill into the Ohio gubernatorial campaign." Before its delivery indications were generally looked upon as showing a situation encouraging to the Republicans, but now the Philadelphia Record (Ind.-Dem.) exultingly exclaims that "the sporting fraternity do not know whether to bet that Governor Herrick will be elected by 100,000 majority or that he will be defeated." And a no small portion of the press agree with The Record's estimation of the confusion wrought by Secretary Taft, and so from a political point of view are condemning him for making a grievous blunder. "The effect of his speech is considered very injurious to the machine which is running Governor Herrick, and it can not well be otherwise," says the Springfield Republican (Ind.); and the New York Press (Rep.), in its news columns, asserts that "Taft has made Herrick's reelection absolutely impossible, and has sounded the death-knell of the old Hanna machine in Ohio." The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) concludes that "the impression made by the speech seems to indicate that Governor Herrick's chances were not improved by his coming," while the Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) is inclined to look upon Mr. Taft as a "brash and candid reformer" whose kindly services were a little too awkwardly rendered to be of much value. This point is humorously illustrated in the following fashion:

"The late George T. Lannigan, fabulist and humorist, once wrote a fable for the New York World about to this effect: A benevolent elephant, forcing his way through a dense jungle, scared a partridge from the nest in which she was trying to hatch out other partridges. Filled with compassion and good intentions, the elephant determined to hatch out the young himself. The consequence of his sitting on the nest needs no statement. Perceiving the total disaster he had unwittingly wrought, he pulled himself together, stalked on and mournfully remarked, according to Lannigan: 'What is home without a mother?' Secretary Taft,

whose mental sincerity and physical magnitude are universally known, has rivaled in the nest of Ohio Republicanism the rôle of the benevolent elephant in the Indian jungle."

This much-discussed speech was made upon the request of Governor Herrick's friends, with the hope of aiding him in his fight for reelection. Mr. Taft worded it so as to make it appear (as has usually been his practise everywhere) that he was expressing the personal sentiments of President Roosevelt as per positive in-

structions. The main features of the speech were the answer, almost hostilely framed, to the stand taken by Senator Foraker on railroad questions; and the bold and defiant opposition declared against the Republican machine which dominates Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and counts Governor Herrick, Senator Foraker, and other prominent politicians among its strongest advocates. The boss of this machine is the famous George B. Cox, a full account of whose life and character can be found in Henry C. Wright's recently published book on "Bossism in Cincinnati." Mr. Taft, after first praising the "executive talent and political sagacity" of Mr. Cox, and giving him due credit for the valuable work done for the Republican party in the State for fifteen or twenty years," says:

"But the power secured by the boss and his assistants under the machine has undoubtedly inured to their pecuniary benefit, and it is seen in the large fortunes which they now have. How their money was made has not been disclosed. The large public utility corporations seem to regard the boss as a conserving influ-



GEORGE B. COX,

Republican "boss" in Cincinnati.
"The power secured by the boss and his assistants," says Secretary Taft, "has undoubtedly inured to their pecuniary benefit," but "how their money was made has not been disclosed."

ence, and are content to have the control of the machine continue as it is, because they regard themselves as thus insured against disturbance in their franchises. . . . If I were able, as I fear I shall not be, because public duty calls me elsewhere, to cast my vote in Cincinnati in the coming election I should vote against the municipal ticket nominated by the Republican organization and for the State ticket."

The independent spirit which illumined these sentences and permeated the entire body of the speech leads the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Inn.) to believe that Mr. Taft purposely "threw down the gage in Ohio to the Foraker-Cox machine"; and the Pittsburg Post (Dem.) ventures to predict that the people of Cincinnati "will prefer to accept Secretary Taft's denunciation of Cox and his machine as affording further reasons why they should defeat the candidate for Governor supported by both." But the Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind. Rep.) is not so sure as to this point, and recalls that when "reform was a local issue in Missouri" the State cast its vote

for Roosevelt, but elected Folk, and that in a somewhat similar way "Massachusetts Republicans voted for Douglas and Roosevelt, in a combination that certainly could not be termed a vote against the national Administration." The Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.) also doubts that Mr. Taft's speech must necessarily damage the Republican State ticket in Ohio. The Record credits the Secretary with being a "pretty shrewd man," and says:

"The probability is that Mr. Taft knew perfectly well what he was about. Herrick has lost the temperance voters, he has lost a great part of the independent vote through the State on account of the action of the organization in abolishing spring elections, and he is encumbered by the support of the Cincinnati machine and is charged with entering into a deal with Cox to secure its support. The case looks as tho Mr. Taft, realizing the probability that the Democratic candidate would be elected, endeavored to save some of the independent and the decent Republican vote for him by attacking the Cox machine. Taft was trying to get Herrick out of the bad company he was in."

This is also the opinion of many other papers, which see in Mr. Taft's speech, not a purpose to create faction in Ohio, but simply that irrepressible spirit that is inspiring the Administration and other good citizens, irrespective of politics, to fight graft and corruption in every form and wherever they exist. Thus the New York Times (Dem.) observes:

"Just now a lot of this is being done, and in high quarters. Mr. Roosevelt is engaged in it in a general way. Secretary Root engaged in it very specifically when he was called in to investigate the ring in Philadelphia. Governor Folk, of Missouri, took a hand in the same fight in that city. Mr. Secretary Bonaparte, ably and gallantly seconded by his political opponent Senator Rayner, is doing it in Maryland. In each party in various States real leaders, leaders of real standing in national affairs, are cutting the ties between themselves and the local 'bosses' and calling the voters to follow their consciences and their judgment. Cynics will say that it is a 'spasm of virtue,' and will lead to nothing. But it will amount to a good deal. The force of public sentiment in a democracy almost inevitably moves more or less spasmodically. In the usual course of affairs people are absorbed with private matters;



AS EXEMPLIFIED IN OHIO. The Administration's attitude toward political machines. -Jamieson in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

it is only on occasions and at irregular intervals that their attention is aroused to public evils, and then, if the evils are made plain enough, they are reduced, regulated, or abolished. Just at present public attention is aroused pretty thoroughly. Mr. Taft is helping arouse it in Ohio. If it should lead to the defeat of his party in the State, so much the worse for the leaders who brought about the conditions. As for him, he is but doing his plain duty.'

## NEW ORLEANS'S FEVER FIGHT.

BY winning the fight against yellow fever practically before the advent of frost, the surgeons in charge of the situation at New Orleans have achieved a victory which The Picayune of that city asserts is "as notable as that gained in Havana" under the administration of General Wood. But, declares the Atlanta Constitution, "the South and the nation have been so occupied with



WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE. -McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

their own affairs, and so firm has been their confidence in the ability of the plagued city to control the epidemic, that neither has paid adequate tribute to the bravery and determination with which New Orleans" finally conquered the dreaded foe. This calm assurance with which the public and the press, as mentioned by The Constitution, took for granted that the Crescent City would hold yellow fever in check and succeed in stamping it out this time, was in marked contrast with the wild alarm excited by the visitations in previous years, and is explained on the ground that the people now have a better understanding of the nature of the disease, and thoroughly appreciate the value of the sanitary measures which have been devised for its prevention and suppression. During the plague, says The Picayune, the city lost only 25 per cent. of its trade. And in the light of the present experience, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, in speaking of the future says:

"The people of the South, and of the nation generally, have been afforded a demonstration that will not have to be repeated. Never again will the fear of the fever, within or without, cast a somber cloud over this section, cripple its industries, make émigrés of nervous citizens, and work damage in a hundred other ways. The lesson has been taught, and taught in a style that makes reiteration superfluous, that the simplest precautions, the exhibition of a bit of saving common sense, will render the fever as powerless as the gentlest zephyr of the dale. The erstwhile mighty statue of terror has feet of crumbling clay, after all. A persistent enforcement of sanitary regulations as to cisterns, tanks, and pools-regulations that should be enforced for the general comfort, even were there no question of fever-will leave the Stegomyia fasciata not a place to lay her head-or her eggs. The breed can be exterminated quickly in every community. And when that species is banished, or so reduced as to be inappreciable, a community is absolutely exempt from danger of yellow-fever infection. . . . As we glance back over the magnificent fight made in New Orleans and elsewhere against the fever, it seems plain that the results gained are not unworthy of the price paid. It is worth something to a section, a community, to be able to front the future without a fear of what was once its bane."

This fight which The Times-Democrat looks back upon with so

much justifiable satisfaction has lasted a little over three months. The first case of fever to be discovered and diagnosed as such was reported on July 21. But The Interstate Medical Journal, of St. Louis, and other professional authorities claim that the disease must have been in the city several weeks before its detection, and in proof of this assertion they point to the terrible headway it had already made by the time its appearance was a recognized fact. On July 25 there were 154 reported cases, and by the end of the month these figures had increased to 304, and by the time that the work of its eradication was well under way there were 616 dead and prostrated victims and an unknown number of foci. This condition made the task of combating the plague "the most stupendous of this kind ever before attempted," says Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who was placed in charge of the situation for the Federal Government, and who is credited by the Cleveland Leader and other papers with bringing order out of chaos, and directing the campaign that ended in such a signal victory.

The statistics of the yellow-fever visitation for the entire South this year, as gathered by Dr. White, up to October 15, are 8,453 known cases and 924 known deaths. Of this grand total Louisiana had 7,370 cases and 8c2 deaths; New Orleans had 3,286 cases and 423 deaths; Mississippi had 700 cases and 70 deaths; Pensacola had 383 cases and 52 deaths. A few sporadic cases were scat-

tered around in other neighboring States. These figures are not given by Dr. White as absolutely correct. They are, however, a fair approximation, which has been only slightly added to since the compilation. The cost of the suppression of the plague in New Orleans, as estimated by William M. Steel for The Picayune, was upward of \$320,000, four-fifths of which was subject to Dr. White's order. Of this fund \$100,000 was contributed by the State, \$60,000 by the city, and \$160,000 was raised by private citizens. Besides this expenditure of State and local moneys, were the salaries and expenses of the Federal officers, which amounted to about \$50,000. The local press consider the cost insignificant in comparison with the good results that have been gained. The Times-Democrat thinks that the cleaning-up of the city would have been worth the amount expended, even if there was no fear of yellow fever, and

"Never has New Orleans been in better sanitary condition, never cleaner, never freer from all the conditions that breed disease. The screening of cisterns, cleaning out

and filling of lots, destruction of insects, fumigation of houses, have removed conditions that encouraged if they did not propagate disease; and there has been such an improvement, such a reduction in diseases born of damp or filth or neglect, and in the deaths therefrom, as to more than offset the twenty deaths or so a week from yellow fever. As a consequence, in spite of the presence of that disease, the number of deaths per day and week in New Orleans is less than it was before yellow fever presented itself here.

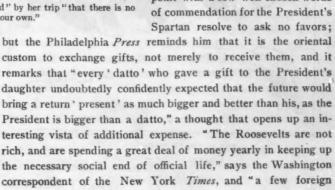
"What has been accomplished is best seen in the health returns of our colored population. The normal death-rate of the negroes in New Orleans as given by the census figures on vital statistics is 42.75 per thousand. It is to-day, as shown by the last figures of the Board of Health, 19.36 per thousand, or less than half as much. If we can keep the new record up for a year it will mean the saving of over a thousand lives that swell the mortality of the city and help to propagate and spread disease. There is no mystery about it. No negroes have fled New Orleans because of the fever, and the latter, we have discovered, are subject to it and die of it, altho a former generation told us this was impossible.

"The sanitary work done in the negro districts—and seldom if ever done there before—the practical lectures on the subject of sanitation, in which the clergy took so prominent a part, designed to show the negroes the importance of keeping their houses clean and in good condition, fumigating when necessary, screening cisterns, draining off all standing water—sanitary work and sanitary teaching where they were most needed—have had the same effect here as in New York and wherever else they have been tried. The low mortality of New Orleans to-day is no accident, no phenomenon, but the result of the hard work and good work done this summer."

## MISS ROOSEVELT'S EMBARRASSING PRESENTS.

THE Trojan who feared the Greeks most when they brought him gifts is thought to have a modern sympathizer in a President's daughter, who is finding her gifts a source of considerable embarrassment. Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has just reached

home from her trip to the Far East, will have to pay from \$25,000 to \$60,000 duty, so the newspapers reckon, upon the costly presents given her by the Sultan of Sulu, the Empress of China, the Philippine "dattos," and other potentates of the Orient. "She could not with propriety have refused the presents, and she can not abandon them now without putting a slight upon the givers," says the Kansas City Journal: and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger feelingly remarks that "if she had wanted to pay out \$25,000 in custom duties, she probably would have preferred to make her own choice of the articles she was to bring back," as "many of the gifts were not only unsought, but undesired." The infant American industry of manufacturing oriental curios and antiques must be protected, however, as the Baltimore Sun hints, and her father, subordinating pleasure to duty, so to speak, has declined to ask any remission of the law. Most of the papers close their editorials at this point with a few well-chosen words of commendation for the President's





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MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

She is "more than ever convinced" by her trip "that there is no country like our own."



trips by Miss Roosevelt might prove a serious matter for the family."

Miss Roosevelt herself, however, denies that the presents "represent any such value or are of such a fabulous character as reported in the newspapers," and she intimates that the papers have caused her more embarrassment than the customs officials have. For example, she says, "there is absolutely no foundation in fact for the absurd story that I took a dive into a tank on board ship as the result of a dare from Congressman Longworth, neither did I receive an offer of marriage from the Sultan of Sulu." Indeed, she avers, "the circulation of such nonsensical stories is the only outcome of my whole trip that I have to regret," and she adds that as a result of her journey she is "more than ever convinced that there is no country like our own."

#### MUZZLING THE CABINET.

SURPRISE is expressed by some papers at the announcement that President Roosevelt, one of the most conspicuous exponents of publicity, has forbidden the distinguished men who form his Cabinet to tell the newspaper men what is going on in the inner councils of the Administration. "Theodore Roosevelt as the advocate of secrecy is playing a new and interesting rôle," declares the Providence Journal, and the Boston Herald remarks that the attempt to gag the Cabinet illustrates the tendency of the time " to keep the people in the dark" as to what is going on, not only in government affairs, but in the corporate and trust companies. It appears, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, that after every Cabinet meeting the heads of the departments agree upon some one thing to tell the reporters, usually selecting some topic that is of no great consequence, and giving the impression to interviewers that this alone engaged the Cabinet's attention. The President decided that this should end, and issued instructions that no Cabinet officer should confide to outsiders anything that occurred inside the council-chamber. Such instructions had been issued before, but were never strictly observed. Hereafter, when the President and Cabinet decide upon any policy or action that they desire to announce to the country, the announcement will be made by the Cabinet officer whose department is chiefly concerned. The order also requested the

members to refrain from discussing politics, either their own or those of the Administration.

In spite of this order a good many papers intimate that they will continue to furnish their readers with the news of the Cabinet meetings. The Boston Herald takes this stand, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post thinks that "as long as members of the Cabinet are men of some political status and ambitions, so long will they favor with their confidence correspondents who can aid or injure them."

Why should not a member of the Cabinet give out a fair account of the proceedings at a meeting of the Cabinet? asks the Dallas *News*, and it goes on to say:

"The people will not approve it, and some of them will be moved by it to suspect that secrets of a serious nature are being withheld from them even at times when the proceedings are tame, and of which the usual reports would have been common-place and harmless. This is not a country in which such cheap assertions of authority will be apt to amount to much. The 'order' will not be regarded, because it should not be regarded."

#### THE NEW CIVIL-SERVICE RULE.

TWO distinctly opposite veins of thought are discernible in the press comment upon President Roosevelt's order giving Cabinet officers the power to dismiss any subordinate of their departments for misconduct or inefficiency, without further formality than filing a statement of the cause of dismissal. That the President, who has long been one of the most prominent and influential champions of civil-service reform in the country, should issue such a sweeping amendment to the rules is a guaranty to some papers that the order is inspired by sincere motives and will result in a great benefit. But the other side is greatly wrought up over it. They declare that the order is "un-American" and one that may undermine the whole civil-service system.

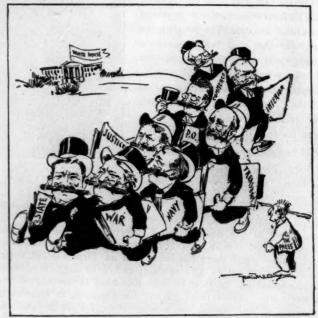
Heretofore it was necessary to file charges against an accused employee with the Civil Service Commission, and he was permitted to file an excuse or a defense. But while the Cabinet officers can now discharge employees, the press point out that they can not appoint successors of those dropped. These must by law be selected from the list of those who have passed the civil-service examination. "Therefore," thinks the Boston Transcript (Rep.).



THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL ORDER.

Shade of George Washington!

--Mahony in the Washington Star.



NO MORE CABINET MEETING NEWS.

"Think twice before you speak, then talk to yourself."

—Mahony in the Washington Star.

"if it is easy for partizanship to turn out clerks it will remain as difficult as ever for it to turn in partizans."

"It is a tremendous step backward," declares the Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.); and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Dem.) thinks the effect of this amendment "is to absolutely nullify the civil-service laws as far as the departments are concerned." To the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee (Rep.) the new rule is "dangerous" and likely to make every man in a government office less personally independent; and the Houston Chronicle (Dem.) remarks: "This may not be tyranny and injustice, but it comes so near it that the people will not be able to distinguish between the two, and they will hold to accountability those responsible for an uncalled-for and arbitrary order."

Turning to the defenders of the order, one finds that the Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) believes that the new rule "establishes a real merit system" and "is civil-service common sense"; and the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.) declares that the "knowledge that such a rule exists will doubtless have a wholesome effect upon government employees who are watched by their superiors." The New York Evening Post (Ind.) thinks that if the new power to remove is not abused, "its promulgation is to be considered a proof of the strength of the reform system rather than of its weakness."

## A RUSSIAN STRIKE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

While our newspapers have long predicted that liberty must finally win in Russia, the news that the Czar had actually granted reforms so sweeping as practically to end the autocracy came as a surprise, for so many previous uprisings in Russia had come to nothing that this one was regarded with a skeptical eye. An ominous indication for the Government was seen, however, when Count Witte admitted last week that the Government might go down. "The Government may fall," he said to a delegation of strikers, "but its fall will involve your ruin, because the power will pass into the hands of the bourgeoisie, against whom you are arrayed." This failed to overawe the strikers, however, and the strike went on. On Monday the news came that the Czar had given way, and that Count Witte comes into power as Minister-President, with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical National Assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

This news came after a week of strikes and rioting which were represented to be a protest against the restriction of franchise in the coming Douma elections, made by the classes barred from the ballot—in other words, a strike of the unfranchised for universal suffrage.

The New York Sun described and commented on the situation last week thus:

"The state of things at this moment in European Russia is without a parallel in modern times. So far as the means of transportation are concerned, the whole structure of organized society has been resolved into its local elements. Not only the railway network centering in Moscow and St. Petersburg, but the Baltic and Polish lines and the roads traversing the territory between Kief and Odessa are tied up. It is no longer possible to reach the interior of Russia from the Western frontier. Indeed, the Czar himself at Peterhof is cut off from his capital. It follows that the transportation of soldiers by rail from one critical point to another is no longer possible. Should the strike be extended to the Siberian system, as perhaps it will be, months would necessarily elapse before the army under Linevitch could reach the Volga, for it would have to march on foot across the breadth of Asia. Under the circumstances it may prove extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for the Czar's Government, with the scattered military forces which remain at its disposal in European Russia, to quell a widespread insurrection.

"A universal strike has long been advocated by extreme Socialists as an irresistible engine of coercion. The experiment is now

being tried in Russia. We have always doubted its practicability, for the reason that the resultant starvation would subject its victims, including the strikers themselves, to a strain too great for human nature to endure."

The New York *Times* thought Witte could save the situation if anybody could, but the New York *Globe* thought the revolution must win in the end. It remarked:

"The Czar is fighting a losing battle against fate. Every victory he now wins but hastens, by increasing the general discontent, the final catastrophe. Sooner or later the army will yield to disintegration. If not this time, then some time in the not distant future. For centuries the loyalty of the Russian peasant to 'the Little Father' has resisted all attempts to weaken it. But at last, if not altogether gone, it is going. It is not likely that it can ever be restored. The Russian muzhik, stubborn in his conservatism, will be equally stubborn about surrendering his new ideas. His very slowness and stupidity will keep him true to the cause, allegiance to it taking the place of his old loyalty. In the end, therefore, czardom must be overthrown—if not this year, then the next or the next."

## ANOTHER TREASURY SCANDAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HE failure of the Enterprise National Bank at Allegheny, Pa., while holding over a million dollars of State funds, and the suicide of its cashier on account of the financial difficulties that have overtaken the Santa Fé Central Railway of New Mexico and other ventures promoted by Pennsylvania politicians or upon which they borrowed large sums of money, have created a scandal of such far-reaching effect that some papers think it threatens the success of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania this fall, and will also seriously interfere with the plans New Mexico has laid for securing Statehood in the near future. This gloomy view is held because of the prominence of the persons involved in the scandal and the criminal aspect of their acts, which seem to Attorney-General Moody so contrary to the law that he has decided to investigate the failure with the object of bringing the guilty to justice. As the New York Evening Post remarks, this might upset the entire political situation in the State, for "Uncle Sam once started in an investigation of this kind is not apt to stay his hand, . . . but is quite likely to see the case through to the bitter end, precisely as he has been jailing a Republican Senator and Congress-

The features of this latest scandal are not different in character from those of the many peculations and resultant deaths which the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares "have disgraced the fiscal annals of the State for thirty years."

In order to explain how it has been possible for the Treasury to be involved in so many scandals, we shall quote at length from a description given by the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) of the system employed by Pennsylvania in the management of the public funds. According to The Ledger the citizens do not know how much money is in the Treasury. Its funds are divided into two portions-the "general" account and the "sinking fund." The last named is made up of a certain proportion of the State revenues which are set aside each year for the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness of the State. No public accounting is required by law to be made of them. The retiring Treasurer simply informs his successor orally how much are left of the funds and where they are deposited. This is the way the business has been conducted for over forty years. At present there are supposed to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 deposited in the various banks which, as was the case with the bankrupt institution at Allegheny, are controlled by politicians. The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) is authority for the statement that so well is it known that the politicians demand risky accommodations in return from the institutions which are favored by them that "some banks will not accept State funds under any circumstances." These accommodations usually take the form of loans upon promissory notes without collateral or other security. This at least is the way the Enterprise Bank is supposed to have been ruined, as appears by the information available. The disclosures involve the names of Senator Penrose and other prominent members of the "organization," but are thought to point to W. H. Andrews, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico and brother of the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, as chief cause of the trouble: for, as The Public Ledger reports his operations, Mr. Andrews secured hundreds of thousands of dollars through political influences from the bank to build the Santa Fé Central Railroad—a little line one hundred and twenty miles long, running south from Santa Fé and connecting the Denver and Rio Grande, the Santa Fé and Rock Island Railroad systems.

Homer L. Castle, the Prohibition candidate for justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, is given the credit of exposing this misuse of the State funds that resulted in the collapse of the Enterprise Bank and the suicide of its cashier. The Pittsburg Post (Dem.) says Mr. Castle is thoroughly familiar with the way "the State machine has been huckstering the public funds about for the personal benefit of its leaders," and will produce more "startling information" as the campaign progresses. He is now making his fight on the issue raised by the scandal, as is also W. H. Berry, the Fusion candidate for Treasurer, who promises if elected to audit the accounts of the Treasury-a thing which has not been done for forty-five years, and furthermore to "prosecute the men who have robbed the State." The Republican press, however, are vehemently decrying the political turn that has been given to the investigation of the banks holding State funds. They refer to the fact that a cent has never been lost or stolen from the Treasury, as proof that the management is honest; and so they are insisting that judgment be suspended and even the inquiry be stopped until the campaign is finished. Thus the Pittsburg Gazette (Rep.) remarks:

"It is only fair to caution the people to suspend judgment, to accept partizan statements with due allowance only. Unscrupulous men and unscrupulous newspapers are flaunting the failure in its worst light; exaggerating the little that is known; manufacturing charges without any foundation in fact; drawing inferences that may be wholly erroneous; and making unwarranted assumptions. Intelligent people should beware of these sensation-mongers, especially as there is now a prospect of early, accurate information."

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE.

HE attention given by the Southern press to the Immigration and Quarantine Conference which assembles at Chattanooga on November 9, presages that the convention will be the most important one of the year in the South. The purposes of the conference are indicated by its name. The connection between immigration and quarantine seems to have been suggested by the fact that the recent outbreak of yellow fever made its appearance first among the Italian immigrants in New Orleans, and gained its dangerous headway on account of the disinclination of these ignorant and secretive people to reveal its presence and subject themselves to sanitary regulations. But apart from this rather remote relation are many reasons which now make the immigration question of great importance to the South. The Birmingham News says "there is work for not less than twenty thousand industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding immigrants in Alabama; and . . . like conditions prevail in nearly every other Southern State." The New Orleans Picayune also declares "that it is beyond any question that the South needs large additions to its white population." And the Montgomery Advertiser remarks that "there is not a Southern State that does not need a good class

of immigrants, whether from abroad or the North, West, or East, and every effort should be made and every inducement should be offered to secure as many as possible." The reason for this demand for immigrants seems to be the rapid industrial development going on in the South and the inability of the colored race to be of much service in helping it along. Thus, to quote again from *The Picayune*:

"The negro is rapidly leaving the cotton- and sugar-fields for the factories and the towns, and such as remain in the country are becoming yearly more shiftless and unreliable. How to supplement and supply this negro labor that is so rapidly diminishing is a problem the seriousness of which every farmer and planter is forced to admit, because it is annually brought home to him in a more forcible and tangible manner."

Other Southern papers note that large numbers of immigrants are already entering some parts of the South, and refer to this fact as an additional reason why it is vitally important to discuss immigration at this time, so as to devise effective methods for a more even distribution and for preventing the coming of pauper and criminal classes. Thus the Houston *Chronicle* remarks:

"The South needs many immigrants, and in her eagerness to secure them there is danger of being unloaded upon her many of a class which is not desired here."

But while there is no denying the importance of the immigration problem to the South, it is easy to see that the quarantine issue was the chief cause that moved the Southern Governors to call the Chattanooga conference. Several quarantine conventions were held after the fever epidemic in 1897, in Mobile, Atlanta, and Memphis, to bring about uniformity of regulation between the States. But as Gustave Lehmann, vice-president of the New Orleans Health Association, says in an interview in the New York Sun, "local prejudices prevented any effective improvements."

The trouble continued, as will be remembered, until the work of eradicating the disease was, upon request of the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans, placed in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. This arrangement proved so satisfactory that many influential Southern journals are resolved that there shall never be a return to the old methods. It should be noted that the call for the Chattanooga conference suggests simply a "uniform system." But the Beaumont Times and many other Southern papers are more explicit and are asking that a law be passed by Congress that will give the Federal Government full authority to take charge of the situation when an epidemic of fever appears. Some prominent statesmen in the South agree with this idea. The New Orleans Times-Democrat in summarizing the discussion on the question says in substance:

Senator Morgan, Governor Jelks, of Alabama, and others, stalwart Democrats, all loyal supporters of the strictest Democratic doctrines, see that the constitutional objections raised in the past to the only system that can give us a uniform quarantine, are but a bugaboo, which must not prevent us from settling this quarantine question now and forever.

The Southern press, however, are not all in accord upon this troublesome subject. Thus the Houston Post declares:

"We call attention to the fact that Texas is the only gulf State that has succeeded in keeping yellow fever out, which fact completely attests the ability of Texas to manage her own affairs and guard the health of her people, and when it is considered that this State has, counting the river courses, several thousand miles of boundary to guard, the achievement is a tribute to the competency of local control. The Federal Government could not have done better; it probably could not have done so well. . . It has come to be a habit throughout the country, when any emergency arises, to suggest that the Federal Government take charge. The tendency in many localities is to diminish State functions upon the slightest pretext. It is one of the most insidious dangers of the day; and if persisted in, the time will come when there will be no excuse for maintaining State governments at all, except for the

purpose of furnishing offices to those who crave public honor. In a State like Texas Federal control would be sure in time to be fruitful of sericus clashes between Federal and local authority. It would bring a train of evils upon us more serious than epidemics, and would at the same time afford us no protection against epidemics which we may not have through our own agencies."

## THE SOUTH'S CHANGED FEELING TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

THE "winning of the South," as the friends of President Roosevelt graphically sum up the results of his recent triumphant trip, is generally looked upon as one of the most remarkable incidents of his brilliant career. From a personal point of view the conquest was complete. Editors, politicians, and private citi-

zens who a short while ago were violent in their opposition, vied with one another in doing honor to their famous guest; and so friendly and enthusiastic was the reception he received, and so fraught with possible political consequences was the favorable impression he created, that a no inconsiderable portion of the Southern papers felt called upon to caution their readers against the danger of forgetting their ancient principles under the influence of his captivating personality. Thus the Richmond News-Leader exclaimed:

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"Let us not allow our friendliness, enthusiasm, and admiration to carry us too far. Theodore Roosevelt as virtually emperor and unrestrained ruler of this country, with power of interference in our

local and State affairs, would be as hateful to us as the vilest corruptionist and South-hater in the Republican party. We can like and admire the man, as we all do, and we can support him in every fight he undertakes which we believe to be right and in accord with safe and honest principles. Let us beware, however, of giving unreserved indorsement and support to a man whose political beliefs and purposes are not fully disclosed and not unlikely to be dangerous to the highest principles and the dearest rights of the people."

This tremendous ovation which the President received all along the line of his trip was not aroused by making promises to the South, or by any attempts on his part to apologize for or to deny whatever he may have said or done in the past. His speeches were notable not so much for what they contained as for what they omitted. They were in fact inconsequential, and simply reiterated in familiar words and phrases the well-known views which he had so often expressed. The homage seems in fact to have been paid entirely to Roosevelt the man. As the New York Evening Post explains it:

"It is not Roosevelt the statesman or Roosevelt the orator who has thus captured all hearts. The political theories which he has

propounded in the Southern cities, from Richmond to New Orleans, are those which he has set forth again and again. . . . The qualities which have seized the popular imagination and have made President Roosevelt the most idolized figure in America, and perhaps in the whole world, are his virility, his frank, unconventional, democratic manner, his outspoken chivalry, and his human heart."

The only chance for anything to arise and mar the pleasure of the trip lay of course in a possible clash over the race issue. The "affront" which the President had cast upon the South by his official and social recognition of negroes on several occasions was vehemently resented; and there was fear lest the ill-will engendered thereby would break out at some inopportune moment. That no trouble occurred on this account seems to be due as much to the discretion of Mr. Roosevelt as to the forbearance of the people of

the South. He spoke twice to colored audiences, and had several other opportunities to enter upon a full discussion of the race issue. But only once, when he was provoked by Governor Davis's defense of lynching, did he touch upon any of the more interesting features of this vexed question. Hence a large part of the press have been unable to avoid commenting upon the unexpected ability the President displayed to refrain entirely from " a disagreeable obtrusion of his opinion" in spite of his known impetuosity, boldness, and candor. The New York World (Dem.) charges him with being "too cautious about launching the negro question.' The Boston Transcript (Rep.) admits that he was "tactful."



From a stereograph, copyrighted 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT AT HIS MOTHER'S HOME IN GEORGIA.

President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at Bulloch Hall, the old home of the President's mother in Roswell, Ga. The group includes, Senator and Mrs. Clay, the family of J. B. Wing, and friends and neighbors of the Bullock family, also "Mammy" Grace, the old negro woman, who was nurse to President Roosevelt's mother, and "Daddy" William, also an old servant of the Bullock family, who decorated the home at the wedding of the President's mother.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.-Dem.) asserts that "nothing he said... could be twisted so as to increase race hostility." So also believes the leading negro journal, the New York Age, which declares that he "soothed the South with tactful and flattering eloquence." And the Charleston Post (Dem.) says that altho "Mr. Roosevelt instantly suggests to every mind a pointed consideration of the race question," he nevertheless "bridled his speeches with an unusually close rein." The Post continues:

"At Jacksonville the President addressed the pupils of the Baptist Academy, a colored institution. He labored perceptibly in his utterances, his expressions being no more than the veriest platitudes, entirely without offense to anybody, but evident of a certain strain upon the speaker. The President must have been glad when he had ended that speech. At Tuskegee his address was more smoothly finished. He had had more time to prepare it and was able to give it more graceful form. It seems to be a safe enough utterance. There are some things in it which will give satisfaction to the South and apparently nothing that should stir up the negrophiles of the North. He gave full praise to the white men in the South who have so strongly endeavored to counteract and stamp out the spirit of lawlessness and to put an end to lynchings. . . . To the negroes he spoke directly of their duty to lead

their fellows, by precept and example 'toward sober, industrious law-abiding lives, to join hands in favor of law and order and to war against all crime, and especially against all crime by men of



WILL CLINCH THEM TIGHTER.

-Evans in the Cleveland Leader.

your own race. All of this is acceptable in material and in spirit, and leaves little room for carping criticism. There is nothing original in it and nothing particularly striking. It might be said that there would be nothing interesting in it save for the fact that it is said by the President of the United States who has approached more nearly to an exemplification of social equality between the races than any other chief executive the nation has had, yet is probably quite as far from a belief in such an unnatural relation as any of his 'mother's people."

Some papers have even gone so far as to look upon the respect he displayed for Southern

prejudices during his trip, as convincing evidence that his views on the race issue have recently undergone a noticeable alteration. This opinion arises from a sentence in his Tuskegee speech which reads:

"It is the Southern people themselves who must and can solve the difficulties that exist in the South."

The New York Tribune (Rep.), in discussing this remark of the President, says that "the Southern people can see now that



"THIS ROADBED CERTAINLY OUGHT TO BE SPRINKLED."

-Rehse in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

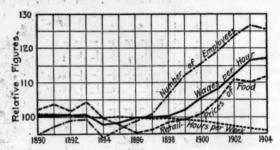
Mr. Roosevelt sought no quarrel with them or their ideas." The Nashville American (Dem.) interprets these words in the same way, and rejoices in learning that "the President has realized that the white people of the South can and will solve the [negro] prob-

lem," and must be let alone while they are striving to do so. And the Savannah *News* (Dem.) remarks:

"The tone of the addresses made it clear that Mr. Roosevelt regards this as a white man's country, and that other races are permitted to reside in it through the grace of the dominant element. Of course he did not say that in so many words, but by reading between the lines it is easy enough to catch his meaning. His addresses to the negroes, while conveying practically the same ideas that he has voiced on other occasions to white audiences, were delivered in the manner of a representative of a superior race giving good advice to audiences of an inferior race."

Wages and the Cost of Living.—Statistics collected by the United States Bureau of Labor regarding changes in rates of wages, in average hours of labor, and in cost of living are strikingly summarized in a diagram given in Bulletin No. 59 of the bureau, bringing down its investigations to July, 1904. This diagram, says the editor of *Engineering News* (New York), "conveys just the information we wish to find and in a form that enables it to be comprehended almost at a glance, at least by the engineer accustomed to reading diagrams." The writer goes on to say:

"The striking thing which it shows is that the steady rise in the average wage-rate that has been going on since 1894 has been closely paralleled by an increase in the cost of food. There has



Courtesy of 4 The Engineering News.

DIAGRAM OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR 1890 TO 1904.

been also since 1898 a steady reduction in the average hours of labor performed per week. This partly offsets the increase in the wage-rate per hour, so that if a line were drawn on the diagram representing the weekly earnings of workmen, it would follow even more closley the line representing the increased cost of the workman's food. The line at the top showing the change in the number of workmen is somewhat misleading, since it shows not the total number of workmen employed in an entire industry, but only the relative number employed in the particular establishments investigated. Nevertheless, it is probable that these establishments are representative of the entire industry and that the line at the top is fairly indicative of the increase in the number of workmen employed that has taken place since 1894."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Czar has signed the peace treaty, but not with his subjects.—The Atlanta Constitution.

SECRETARY TAFT threatens to sit down on football at West Point. Talk about brutality! - The Los Angeles Express.

Secretary Shaw's withdrawal from the presidential race was all that was needed to make it unanimous.—The Chicago Tribune.

The bitter vehemence with which rate regulation is opposed almost convinces us that it would accomplish all its advocates claim for it.—The Detroit News.

No wonder the Hungarians cling so tenaciously to their language. They know that it would be impossible for any one ever to invent another just like it.— The Chicago News.

For the successful conduct of the war the Mikado again gives credit to the illustrious ancestors. It would be interesting to know how far the ancestors would have been held to blame if the war had gone the other way.—The Chicago News.

THE Administration is credited with the assertion that the present generation should not bear the cost of the Panama-Canal construction. That seems reasonable, as the present generation's chances of sharing in the benefits are not particularly bright.—The Washington Post.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## GIBSON'S DESERTION OF BLACK AND WHITE.

THE announcement that Charles Dana Gibson, world-famous for his pen-and-ink drawings, in his thirty-ninth year and at the height of his success and reputation, has decided to forsake permanently his familiar medium, sacrificing thereby an income of \$65,000 per year, has naturally been received with surprise by all but his intimate friends. Mr. Gibson takes this step, the press inform us, that he may have leisure to "study art" in Europe; and it is suggested that his ambition is to "find himself" as a painter.



CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

The chief living master of work with the pen's point, he has definitely renounced his accustomed medium, and states his intention to "study art" in Europe.

We are reminded of two cases akin, but not in any sense parallel, to Mr. Gibson's. A few years ago Macmonnies, his fame as a sculptor established, made an unexpected bid for laurels as a painter. But he entered the new field without relinquishing the old. And when Du Maurier, almost in his old age, turned to fiction and wrote "the novel of the season," the book was illustrated by his own hand. But of Gibson's familiar pen-and-ink drawings, it appears, we are to have no more. Whatever the new medium through which we are to know him, on the old, we are assured, he has definitely turned his back. In conversation with a friend he spoke of his tenth annual book of drawings as "the last one he would ever publish." While his decision has aroused some enthusiasm as a proof that an artist is not necessarily enslaved by great financial success, there sounds also a note of regret over his departure from a field which he has made peculiarly his own. As a painter, it is pointed out, his work must remain inaccessible to many of his admirers. The New York World regards his action as a biting comment upon the supremacy of mercantile standards in modern life. "In his most malicious humor," the paper remarks, "he never drew a cartoon that touched more surely on the ruling fashion of the day-money folly." And the New York Times comments:

"That wonder should be expressed at the fact that a man gives up a certainty of \$65,000 a year in order to do something which he likes better than to do the work by which he gains that income is a depressing proof of the hold which the 'mercantile standard' has taken on the popular mind. Why should a man desire money? Obviously in order to be secure, in order to be independent, in order to be free to do what he likes.

"Mr. Gibson has simply made the decision of a sensible man bent upon getting the best and utmost out of his life. That his

decision should be rated as eccentric simply shows an eccentricity of the standards of those who thus rate it, and who show such a preposterous persistence in putting the cart before the horse."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, speaking to a World representative, said that people in America do not know how widely popular Gibson's drawings are. He said:

"Editors send me all over the world. I find wherever I go Dana's pictures.

"In the Lane & Crawford department-store windows, in Yokohama, I found his books used to fill double-window displays.

"I know several people who were presented to the Emperor of Germany, who asked him, while discussing art topics, who was his favorite in American art work. He went into a long encomium on Dana Gibson, and said he loved to look at his 'Bachelor Supper' picture. The King and Queen of England, when they were the Prince and Princess of Wales, purchased his pictures in the Strand. I have seen them decorating the palm-leaf shacks in Central America. In Durban, South Africa, I have seen them stuck on the walls of houses."

#### He added:

"As far as financial success goes, Dana can very well afford to knock off work altogether. No black-and-white artist has had the monetary success he has had, and unlike most artists he has had a sane business head.

"While he was illustrating the troubles of young men and women in love he was buying real estate in New York out of the proceeds of these love-trouble pictures."

According to Mr. Robert W. Chambers, who publishes in Collier's Weekly a word of farewell to Gibson, the artist has been working for twenty years to get in the position in which he finds himself today. He is described as having burned his bridges behind him, and as setting out for Europe "with his school-books under his arm," promising himself a year in Spain, a year in France, and a year in Italy, in order "to let every influence play upon him." This we are told, because he realizes that he has reached his limit in black and white. Says Mr. Chambers, by way of estimate:

"First of all, and always and last, in the work of Dana Gibson, is one aware of the splendid vigor of a wholesome and cleanminded man. Lacking that inherent decency, no man can hold a nation as he holds it; lacking that, the dazzling technical qualities

of his work were vain as the flicker of northern That he has lights. evolved types of loveliness and beauty, making women and children what they sometimes are and what they were meant to be, is important; that he has created man as he sometimes is and was always meant to be; that his humor is the truest humor, his wit crystalline, his pathos true pathos, his observation faultless, his satire generous-all this is important. It is of every importance, too, that he is



From "Life," Copyright 1886 by Life Publishing Co. GIBSON'S FIRST PUBLISHED DRAWING.

technically capable; but it is of the greatest importance that he who wields these powers is a clean, high minded gentleman.

"To compare the work of Gibson, ethically, one naturally recalls Du Maurier; and there is, in Gibson, much of the gentle wit, the charm, the delicate satire, and true inspiration of Du Maurier. Technique is the personal method of expressing any inspiration. So it is unnecessary to compare the two masters in black and white on that score.

"There is, however, a brilliant facility, partly academical, usually known as technique; and on this plane I know of but one man who might endure a comparison with Dana Gibson; and that man is no longer living; I speak of the great Marold.

"In point work other men have perhaps taught him something;

the Leloirs, Roybet, that never-to-be-forgotten master Alphonse de Neuville; then from the men of one idea—a brilliant one, but only one—he may have learned at least enough to generously appreciate the one idea and avoid it—men like Willette, Louis Le Grand, Steinlen, Bac, Myrbach, Rossi—men like Phil May, like Sambourne, like Rayen Hill; men like Schlittgen.

"I do not know what he has been taught by our own men who work with the point, as the majority of our own men now living

have been inspired by him.

"He could not have had a purer inspiration than the rare penwork of Robert Blum, of Abbey at his best; he, better than I, knows what he may owe to them—perhaps to Reinhart, too, and to the brilliant Wenzell.

No one now living, says Mr. Chambers, can compare with Gibson as a worker with the pen's point. We read further:

"He appears to be utterly unconscious of his medium, oblivious to tool and surface and area. There seems, to the fascinated layman, to be no question of composition where composition is so fundamental, so faultless as to be unintrusive. There is the result, telling on one page its complete story of gentle satire, of folly, of pathos, all vitally a-quiver with human interest. . . . . . .

"It is not versatility in the cheap sense that permits Dana Gibson to take his place with Hogarth and infinitely overshadow him; to pick up the torch dropped by Du Maurier and carry it far, far forward; to idly play with the enchanted pen laid down by Leloir, Marold, and Blum, and watch it obey like a live thing, advancing the messages they were carrying when the last call interrupted. . .

"Pleasure he invariably gives in whatever gay or somber sermon he etches for us; and draining the cup he offers, no man, no woman, no child, has ever shrunk from bitter dregs—no man, no woman, no child, has ever been the worse for taking what he has offered. I do not even mean in its worst and subtlest sense; I mean that no intellect has been dulled, no intelligence stultified, no low-grade mind permitted the complacent inertia which, for example, is the sordid consequence of the 'colored supplement,' which every week drags lower the intellects of the great unwashed.

"Whether or not this great change contemplated in his career is

justified, nobody except Mr. Gibson can judge.

"I do not know what he means to do, whether through all these years of self-denial he has worked patiently for the right to experiment in mediums still scarcely touched by him; whether, always restlessly developing, he now craves great surfaces to cover, or the delight of outdoor color, or the somber fascination of indoor half lights and shadows.

"But I am sure that whatever he desires is fine, wholesome, and worthy, and, in the lessons of his past career, justified. If he be by instinct a colorist, I do not know; there is much of color in his black and white. In black and white, too, is he master of transposed values—of texture, and of that fine sense of space so rare, so welcome, when part of an equipment such as his."

## SPIRITUAL SIDE OF SWINBURNE'S GENIUS.

HE popular impression of Mr. Swinburne is certainly not that of an essentially spiritual poet. Yet two writers have recently emphasized the spiritual side of his genius-the side which, according to one of these critics, "is at once the most characteristic and the least clearly understood." The same writer, Mr. George Barlow, goes on to say that he looks upon Mr. Swinburne as "one of the world's very great spiritual poets," and that he regards him "as being, like Victor Hugo, in exceptional nearness to the divine element in the universe, the element that makes for love, pity, purity, in fact, for holiness." Mr. Barlow admits, and regrets, that two or three of the early poems "tend to spoil the splendid spiritual harmony of the wonderful imaginative structure which Mr. Swinburne's genius has built up." Mr. William Morton Payne, associate editor of 'The Dial (Chicago), supplies the introduction to a new volume of "Selected Poems" by Swinburne, a volume which may be safely regarded as virginibus puerisque, the early poems of the type regretted by Mr. Barlow having been excluded. The affluence of Swinburne's melody, asserts Mr. Payne, has tended to obscure to the view of superficial readers his quality of "ethical fervor." Of the "Songs before Sunrise" this critic says: "It may be doubted if within the limits of any other single volume of English poetry there may be found, in such spontaneity of flow and amplitude of stream, . . . such expression of the most exalted ethical idealism." Again, he speaks of Swinburne as one who arouses "the deepest of our religious emotions." The essential attitudes of the Christian temper, Mr. Payne continues, receive Swinburne's fullest sympathy, "save only the meek and lowly attitude, upon which he pours out the vials of his scorn." The "proud exaltation of the full-statured soul," we are told, " is the key to Swinburne's ethics, through its close relation to his conception of duty and his strenuous demand for complete sacrifice of self, for utter and absolute devotion to the cause of man's bodily and spiritual freedom." Of "The Pilgrims" and "Super Flumina Babylonis" Mr. Payne writes: "There is no finer ethical message in all English poetry than breathes through the lines of these two lofty poems." We read further:

"No poet has expressed more impressively than he the contrast between the vexed insignificance of man and the calm sublimity of nature. But no poet has more proudly matched the human spirit against all the material immensities which it contemplates, and so confidently asserted its inherent dignity and indefectible strength. Not, like Byron, seeking in nature an anodyne for grief, nor, like Coleridge and Wordsworth, disheartened by the deeds of men, turning to her for renewal of the spirit and strengthening of the faith, we find Swinburne drawing from her from the first the elements of primal strength, and glorying in her power and beauty. . .

"Swinburne's attitude toward the fundamental notions of religious belief has been variously described as that of paganism, pantheism, and pananthropism. It is a pagan attitude only in so far as he has given us a vivid setting forth of the contrast between classical and Christian ideals. In the 'Hymn to Proserpine' and 'The Last Oracle,' still more in the two Greek tragedies, he has presented the pagan point of view with so marvelous a degree of insight and penetrative sympathy that some of his readers have taken for a confession of faith what is no more than a study in dramatic effect. A real confession of faith, no doubt, is embodied in 'Hertha' and the 'Hymn of Man,' and those who wish to call this faith pantheistic or pananthropomorphic are welcome to the terms. They have lost whatever terrors they once had for timid minds, and now move in the best theological society. Whatever we may call it, Swinburne's religion is that of one who resolutely rejects all dogmas and historical creeds, and with equal earnestness clings to the divine idea that underlies the creeds and bestows upon them their vitality. He draws the same sharp contrast that is drawn by Shelley and Hugo between the eternal spirit of Christianity and its historical accretions."

Of the "popular misconception" which makes of Swinburne "a poet of passion in the vulgar acceptation of the term," Mr. Payne writes:

"That this grotesque notion should still prevail is a direct consequence of the unfortunate manner of his introduction to the general public. It is based upon a few pieces only, full of the recklessness of exuberant youth. . . . And so to many people the poet of 'Thalassius' and the 'Songs before Sunrise' still stands for morbid sensualism; the poet who almost more than any of his fellow singers exalts spirit above sense and transports his readers into an atmosphere almost too rarefied for ordinary mortals to breathe."

To quote again from Mr. Barlow, who writes in The Contemporary Review:

"Always in Mr. Swinburne's greater work we find the dominating conviction that sense and spirit are not separate, are, in fact, inseparable, and that, in the highest love, it is the actual imminent soul which speaks and makes itself felt through the infinitely delicate and subtle physical fabric of passion. . . Victor Hugo and Mr. Swinburne are both, primarily, spiritual poets, poets of exalted spiritual passion. Mr. Swinburne has a form-sense, an apprehension of the glory of physical beauty, which was to some extent wanting in Hugo—we find it, of course, in Gautier and other poets of more definitely artistic natures—but, none the less, it is as a poet of spiritual passion that he stands forth unique and supreme among English poets. . . . . .

"In drawing special attention to 'Songs before Sunrise' and

'Tristram of Lyonesse,' I think that I may perhaps have done something toward assisting future students of Mr. Swinburne's poems to apprehend the precise feature most of all notable, most of all worthy of reverent recognition, in the prolonged and wonderful work. No poet that has ever lived, no poet ever likely to arise, has surpassed, or will surpass, Mr. Swinburne, in the rare and priceless gift of spiritual sublimity."

#### THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN FRANCE.

Many new plays are announced for the theatrical season which has just opened in Paris. All the prominent and popular playwrights are to have new works presented, and the preliminary gossip indicates that the tendency-play and the problem-

play, somewhat in eclipse last year, will once more claim attention. Of the three or four novelties already produced, but one is something more than a picture of French manners, with illicit love, intrigue, disappointment in marriage, and so on, as the leading themes. "Vers l'Amour" ("Toward Love"), a drama produced at the Antoine Theater, is credited with merits of construction and style and character-portrayal, but its subject is neither original nor attractive from any non-French point of view. The interesting and "serious" play alluded to is regarded as a tendency play, such tendency being féministe and antimasculine. The object of the drama, apparently, is to portray man as vain, selfish, jealous of his privileged position in society, and indisposed to accord to woman equality of rights and of status.

The name of the play is "La Concurrente" ("The Competitor"), and the author is a woman using the pen-name of Jean Ray. The plot is given in *Le Figaro* substantially as follows:

The "competitor" is a woman, the gentle, retiring, and dutiful wife of a distinguished writer and dram-

atist, Maxime. Maxime is a rake, while Eva, the wife, is all devotion and sincerity. She has great literary talent, but does not even suspect it, any more than the dissolute husband does.

His vices and excesses finally produce mental disorder, and he has to be confined in a private asylum. But he has made all sorts of contracts with magazine editors, theatrical managers, and publishers, being a prolific and popular author, and has received considerable money in advance. To announce his insanity, which is not hopeless, is to ruin him for life, to bankrupt him materially and morally. What is to be done? How is his reputation to be saved and scandal avoided?

Eva, the obscure and modest wife, in the sudden emergency, discovers her literary skill and hits upon a plan of salvation. She informs the friends and associates of Maxime that he is not well enough to see anybody, tho able to do his work quietly. Then she undertakes to finish the plays, books, and articles he has contracted to supply. She succeeds remarkably well; she does even better work than her husband was capable of, and the public is satisfied and pleased. Maxime's reputation rises; there is more demand for his writings than ever.

Meantime he is cured of his mental disorder and returns home to find his position improved in every way. Is he grateful to his faithful and brilliant wife? Does he learn to appreciate and cherish her? Not at all. He is jealous of his wife's achievements; he resents her having used his name; he is chagrined, humiliated at the thought that his prestige, as well as his material well-being,

is due to a woman, who has no business to write at all, in his opinion. He is inconsiderate, irritable, even brutal, and the life of this poor wife is more miserable than before.

After a final scene of extreme cruelty and brutality on Maxime's part, he leaves his home and wife, and betakes himself to Russia, with all the savings accumulated by Eva, in the company of another woman

The critic of Le Figaro, while severely arraigning the play as full of prejudice and the determination to point a preconceived féministe moral, admits that an interesting and fruitful psychological theme underlies it. "One might study," he says, "with more impartiality, candor, and humanity, the sentiments of this man, this husband, who finds himself divided between gratitude to his

wife and the loss of dignity and selfesteem he feels in realizing that he is inferior to her and no longer the grand head of the establishment." As it is, he concludes, the play is of no psychological value, since it makes the man a blackguard and a low, contemptible egotist, and what does the conduct of such a man prove?—Translations made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

# EXPRESSION OF THE "RACE-MIND" IN LITERATURE. A FORMULA advanced by M

FORMULA advanced by Mr. Brunetière, the distinguished French critic, assumes the existence of a European literature. By this he means not a combined group of national literatures, but a single literature common to European civilization, to which common literature the various national literatures, in their periods of culmination, contribute. A still more comprehensive literary formula, along similar lines, is advanced by George Edward Woodberry, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia University, in his recent volume,

"The Torch." In this book he elaborates the idea "that mankind in the process of civilization stores up race-power, in one or another form, so that it is a continually growing fund; and that literature, preeminently, is such a store of spiritual race-power, derived originally from the historical life or from the general experience of men, and transformed by imagination so that all which is not necessary falls away from it, and what is left is truth in its simplest, most vivid, and vital form." The race-mind, according to Professor Woodberry's conception, is the epitome of the past, containing all of human energy, knowledge, experience, that survives. The growth of the race-mind, he argues, makes for the fusion of the nations, the "substitution of the thought-tie for the blood-tie." But literature is "the organ of the race-mind," "the most universal and comprehensive form" in which it finds expression. Hence "a nation's poets are its true owners, and by the stroke of a pen they convey the title-deeds of its real possessions to strangers and aliens."

Along this line of thought he continues:

"I conceive of history as a single process in which, through century after century, in race after race, the soul of man proceeds in a progressive comprehension of the universe and evolution of its own humanity, and passes on to each new generation its accumulated knowledge and developed energies, in their totality and without loss, at the acme of achievement. I conceive of this inheriting



GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY.

"Whatever forms the race-mind may mold itself into," he asserts, "literature is its most universal and comprehensive form. That is why literature is the great conservator of society."

and bequeathing power as having its life and action in the racemind. I conceive of literature as an organ of the race-mind, and of education as the process by which the individual enters into the race-mind, becomes more and more man, and [becomes so] in the spiritual life, mainly, by means of literature. I conceive of the body of men who thus live and work in the soul as constituting the intellectual state, that republic of letters, in which the race-mind reaches, from age to age, its maximum of knowledge and power, in men of genius and those whose lives they illumine, move, and direct; the unity of mankind is the ideal end of this state, and the freeing of the soul which takes place in it is its means."

The race-mind, says the writer, in building itself from immemorial time,

"takes unerringly the best that anywhere comes to be in the world, holds to it with the cling of fate, and lets all else fall into oblivion; out of this best it has made, and still fashions, that enduring world of idea and emotion into which we are born as truly as into the natural world. . . . The race-mind unifies the race which it preserves; that is its irresistible line of advance. It wipes out the barriers of time, language, and country. It undoes the mischief of Babel, and restores to mankind one tongue in which all things can be understood by all men. It fuses the bibles of all nations in one wisdom and one practise. It knocks off the tribal fetters of caste and creed; and, substituting thought for blood as the bond of the world, it slowly liberates that free soul, which is one in all men and common to all mankind. To free the soul in the individual life, and to accomplish the unity of mankind—that is its work."

To share in this work, he continues, is the peculiar and characteristic office of literature. Again:

"Whatever forms the race-mind may mold itself into, literature is its most universal and comprehensive form. That is why literature is the great conservator of society. It shares in the life of the race-mind, partakes of its nature, as language does of thought, corresponds to it accurately, duplicates it, is its other self. It is through literature mainly that we know the race-mind, and come to possess it; for tho the term may seem abstract, the thing is real. Men of genius are great in proportion as they share in it, and national literatures are great in proportion as they embody and express it.

"The life of the spirit in mankind is one and universal, burns with the same fires, moves to the same issues, joins in a single history; it is the race-mind realizing itself cumulatively in time, and mainly through the inheriting power of literature."

## THE RUSSIAN OFFICER IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

"THERE is not depicted in Russian literature a single type of officer which inspires sympathy or commands respect," says Mr. G. Savitch, the Russian critic, in La Revue (Paris). He outlines the military characters in certain P.ussian plays and stories, such as Colonel Skalazoub in Griboiédov's comedy, "Trop d'Esprit Nuit." Skalazoub is not only absolutely stupid, but a rogue, an egotist, and an imbecile. When asked if he knew a certain lady he answered, "I don't recollect that she was ever in my regiment." In Lermontov's "Le Héros de Nos Temps" the most intelligent officer in the regiment, Petchorine, is provoked to a duel; and his comrades, with whom he is unpopular, simply plot his assassination by managing that his pistol has no bullet in it, while that of his adversary is properly loaded. The officers of Lermontov are blackguards in their conduct toward women, drunkards and gamblers who sometimes stake their wives.

The greatest of novels as a revelation of Russian military life is "The Duel" of Kouprine, of which the critic says:

"The great merit of Kouprine's work is that it exhibits to us in a fresh and masterly manner the daily life of the Russian officer as he is surrounded by his comrades. Mr. Kouprine knows this life thoroughly, and in its minutest details, because he experienced it for a long time. Having recovered his liberty, however, he succeeded in conquering the hatred which he felt for his former military surroundings, and his book is neither a satire nor a pamphlet, but an impartial and perfectly calm picture of manners. Its value,

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therefore, is not to be overestimated. It can create no scandal, for there is no recognizable personality in it, nor is it the production of a doctrinaire or a politician. It will doubtless serve, however, to heal and purify the Russian army, which has long stood in need of some such lesson."

Mr. Savitch here introduces us to the acts and conversations of the officers depicted by Kouprine, the principal subject of talk being unprovoked assaults on civilians, or assassinations of innkeepers and others by young officers. Thus:

"Each of these young fellows knows a string of such anecdotes, all relating to the same topic. Here we have a tipsy cornet who rushes among a crowd of Jews and scatters them with drawn saber. A sublicutenant sabers a student who had inadvertently jogged his elbow. An officer shoots dead a civilian who had ventured the remark that a gentleman never addressed ladies to whom he had not been introduced."

These young officers of the Russian novelist exhibit "a mentality only found in criminals or degenerates." Added to this they are poor and "sometimes keep back for months, even for years, the money sent to the soldiers by friends. This money they gain possession of on opening the letters, as the service ordains, which come to the privates of the regiment." They are, moreover, hideously cruel to their subordinates. This, says Mr. Savitch, results from the German influences which for a century have prevailed in the Russian army. To quote from "The Duel" of Mr. Kouprine a passage describing the preparations for a review:

"The soldiers are literally worn out by being kept on the paradeground two or three hours longer than usual, and on every side is heard the incessant sound of blows, in all companies, in all ranks. An officer is often seen striking in a towering rage, one after another, every man in his company. The non-commissioned officers beat the men cruelly for the least fault, knock them down with a blow of the fist; the faces of their victims stream with blood; their teeth are knocked out or their ear-drums burst."

Suicide is described as frequent in the Russian army. Some of the scenes portrayed by Kouprine, says his critic, are too frightful to repeat. An exception to the cruel, drunken, rascally Russian officers is portrayed as follows by our novelist:

"Captain Stelkovsky was an odd man. He was unmarried and of abundant means for his regimental needs. Each month he received from an unknown source, in addition to his pay, 200 roubles. Independent in character, he scarcely associated with his comrades, and was by temperament a thorough going debauchee. He had a series of mistresses whom he engaged as servants for a month and then discharged them with a gift of money. This went on month by month, year in, year out. He never beat his soldiers or abused them with bad language. . . Stelkovsky spoke little, and rarely raised his voice. When he did speak the soldiers were petrified by his words. His comrades were not well disposed toward him, but his men loved him—perhaps the only officer in the Russian army who was so regarded by rank and file."

Mr. Savitch concludes as follows:

"Books like' The Duel' do not afford much material for pure literary criticism. Whether they be artistic or not, and the work of Mr. Kouprine is certainly that of an artist, their interest does not lie in this. They are valuable for their scrupulous, precise, and sincere documentation, thanks to which a complete phase of Russian social life hitherto ignored or concealed behind a thick fog of misrepresentations or falsehoods is suddenly unveiled and appears under the implacable light of truth."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

Following the example of their earliest teachers in civilization, states a writer in the London Athenæum, the Japanese have always been great dictionary-makers, encyclopedists, literary collectors, and bibliographers. Among the facts he cites in support of this statement are the following: "As early as the ninth century Shigeno no Sadanushi compiled a classified list of books, which must have been mainly Chinese, in a thousand (thin) volumes. This work appears to have been lost. Sadanushi was followed by Fujihara no Atsumoto, who, in the eleventh century, produced a catalogue in 360 volumes. Much later Hanawa Hoki Ichi, a wagakusha (Japanese scholar) of the end of the Bakufu period, who died in 1822, published an authoritative list called the 'Gunsho Ruijiu' ('Classified Collection of the Host of Books'), which ran to 530 volumes, the contents of which were arranged under 1,273 subdivisions."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## POWER FROM THUNDER-CLOUDS

EVER since men knew these two things—that the energy displayed in a thunder-storm is electric, and that electricity may be utilized—they have been regretting that so much power is allowed to go to waste; and occasionally a bold inventor tries to harness the storm as we have already harnessed the cataract. The trouble about doing this is something like that which would confront a man who should desire to utilize the energy of the gunpowder exploded in a battle: the energy is all there; the problem is to get it into controllable shape. We need a motor that will run with a current of high intensity and small volume. Such a motor has been devised by a Russian, Mr. N. P. Michkine, who thinks he has taken a preliminary step toward solving the problem. He describes his plan in *Electritchestvo*, from which journal Mr. C. Domar gives us the following information in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The quantity of electricity stored in the atmosphere may be estimated by the effects sometimes produced by lightning. But clouds that carry electric charges are only, so to speak, greater centers of accumulation for the electricity which in ordinary weather is spread throughout the atmosphere.

"We know that electric discharges also manifest themselves by heat effects. When a battery of condensers is discharged through a wire of proper size, we may not only heat the wire to redness, but even volatilize it. Thus there are numerous cases of the volatilization of telegraph wires by lightning. . . . On April 19, 1902, at the meteorological observatory of Pavlovsk, Russia, when a balloon was about to be released, an electric discharge, passing from a cloud to the earth, completely volatilized a steel wire 0.8 millimeter [30] inch] in diameter, that held it. The remarkable thing was that the atmospheric state indicated only a slight tendency toward the production of a thunder-storm.

"Experiments in similar conditions, made by Kohlrausch, show that at the moment of a lightning discharge a copper conductor 5 millimeters  $\lfloor \frac{1}{5} \rfloor$  inch] in diameter may be melted. He has calculated that to melt such a conductor requires a current of at least 52,000 amperes for a thousandth of a second. . . . These results have been confirmed by the experiments of Pokkels. A rod of basalt placed in the neighborhood of an electric circuit enables us to judge of the intensity of the current by a peculiar magnetic state that it acquires. By examination of the fragments of a basaltic rock struck by lightning, Pokkels found that in one case the intensity of the current could not have been below 6,450 amperes; in another case it was 10,800 amperes."

Michkine uses these data to calculate the quantity of energy contained in a cloud, and concludes that it amounts to at least enough to run an  $8\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power motor for one hour. Thus, if we could utilize the energy wasted in a thunder-storm—energy that probably exists in the atmosphere at other times also—we should have a most valuable source of power. The electricity in a cloud, however, tho its energy is great, possesses this energy largely by virtue of its high tension, the actual volume of current in a discharge being small, somewhat as the energy of a rifle bullet is due chiefly to its velocity, not to the small mass of lead composing it. If we are to utilize the energy of atmospheric electricity, therefore, we must have a motor that will work with a small volume of current. This motor Michkine believes that he has found. Says Mr. Domar:

"His motor is made on the principle of electrified points. The first models are of very simple construction; a metallic axis carries a series of ebonite disks; a pair of metallic combs is so placed that the teeth are perpendicular to the diameter of the disk. One comb being charged positively or negatively, the other is connected with the earth; the disks then at once begin to rotate rapidly.

"The maximum speed is attained when the two combs are charged with opposite electricities, and it may then easily reach several thousand turns a minute. If only one comb is charged, the speed is less. An easy calculation shows that to work this motor an insignificant current is sufficient.

"The industrial effectiveness of the point-motor is very high.

. . . The motor can furnish a useful work of 0.038 kilogrammeter per second by absorbing a quantity of energy equal to 0.076, which is an output of 50 per cent.

"An essential feature of the motor is that it can not be run with an alternating current; but if the alternating current is transformed in any convenient way—by a Roentgen tube, for instance—the motor may be run by an induction coil.

"Mr. Michkine believes that the first part of the problem may be regarded as solved. The inventor began his experiments in 1902, at the Agronomic Institute of Novo-Alexandria, where he used captive balloons to raise point-collectors into the air. These were connected to one of the combs of the motor by an insulated conductor. The collectors were composed either of thin circular plates with numerous steel points, or of cylinders to the sides of which were soldered a number of palettes, each bearing 15 points. The collectors with disks, generally very light, were set up on kites of the Rotch system, held by insulated copper wire 5 millimeters [ $\frac{1}{5}$  inch] in diameter.

"The maximum height reached by the kites was only 120 meters [394 feet]. The author believes that if, at the moment of the experiment, it had been possible to send them higher, a motor designed for a higher tension would have furnished a more considerable quantity of work.

"A paper on the subject of atmospheric electricity was presented by Roma to the Paris Academy of Sciences about 50 years ago. 'Imagine,' says Roma in his memoir, 'sheaves of flame 9 to 10 feet long and an inch thick, whose appearance was accompanied by a noise like a pistol shot. In less than one hour I succeeded in obtaining thirty such sheaves, without counting other smaller discharges."—Translations made for The Literary Discrept

#### SOME PERILS OF INDOOR LIFE.

THE sedentary lives led by most townsmen are declared dangerous, in a recent issue of *The Clinique* (Chicago), by Dr. Clifford Mitchell. First of all he asserts that the character of life in America has changed and is still changing, not only from the outdoor life of pioneering and settlement to the indoor life of commerce and manufactures, but also from the rough life of manual agriculture to the less laborious methods of modern farming. This change in the mode of life of the people has been followed, he believes, by a corresponding change in the dise ses to which they are subject. He says:

"The change in physical conditions resulting from the indoor life is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of national welfare. . . Inasmuch as a nation's existence may depend any time upon the physical and moral strength of 'the man behind the gun,' it behooves us to make every effort to prevent the deterioration which inevitably follows congestion and overcrowding. In my opinion the problem is more sociological than medical, and there are many thinkers working on it in all countries.

"The establishment of parks and playgrounds and the extension of trolley lines into the country are doing considerable good in the way of giving the people access to places where there is fresher air, but in addition I hold that near every large inland city there should be a national park of larger size reserved forever for the use of the people and containing attractions sufficient to draw the crowds away from the cities on Sundays and on holidays.

"The tendency of the people to live in the suburbs is to be commended, especially in families where there are young children; but as yet the number of suburban towns suitable for the immense population of laboring people is relatively small, and the problem of building up such suburbs for such a class is one of the most important which we have. It is probably, however, not too late in this country to take these things in time before the general physical condition of our large city populations is hopelessly deteriorated. It is imperative that those who work in factories and in offices should have a greater annual supply of fresh air than they now possess. Labor-unions should by combined effort establish colonies of workers in the various near-by suburbs before the factories and railroad yards have entirely taken possession of them.

"The problem of supplying fresh air to those who are even too poor to take a trolley ride is indeed a serious one. It is said that there are people in the Chicago Ghetto district who have never seen Lake Michigan. For such a class the establishment of small parks with swimming-pools as near as possible to their district, and the municipal ownership of surface lines with reduced fares, would be a certain help. The latter would enable a considerable percentage of those not wholly submerged to live farther away from congested centers, while those who were still obliged to live in crowded portions of the city might at least occasionally have the benefit of a trip to the suburbs or country.

\*The poor, however, are not the only ones that suffer from the indoor life. In these days the ability to succeed in business depends in many cases on the ability to stand protracted nervous strain quite as much as it does upon the possession of brains. Hence we find men in prominent positions who are obliged to make every minute count; who allow just so many hours for sleep, so many minutes for eating, and who practically work all the time. It is among such a class that we are likely to find neurasthenia, heart disease, diabetes mellitus, and chronic Bright's disease. To such men we advise the following: Suburban residence and the habit of taking two vacations a year, one in the winter as well as one in the summer. But during the working season more sleep, less rich food, less alcohol, less sweets, a walk after dinner in the evening, and observance of Sunday as a day of rest for the mind, and suitable exercise for the body are desirable.

"An important measure with reference to the kidneys is the systematic drinking of water, cool to a degree sufficient to be refreshing, but not iced. In every factory, department-store, bank, and office there should be a supply of pure water, easily obtainable, of which not less than three pints daily should be drunk by every person able to tolerate it."

#### THE DISCOVERY OF VARIABLE STARS.

A CAREFUL search of the nebulous regions of the sky for variable stars, made at Harvard Observatory during the past year, has resulted in some unusual discoveries, which are described by Grace Agnes Thompson in *Popular Astronomy* (October). This is the first special detailed study of such regions, although a great amount of work along this line had already been done at the same observatory, nearly two-thirds of the fifteen hundred variables known to astronomers at the beginning of the year having been found there since 1890. Of the types of variable stars and the causes of their variability Miss Thompson writes as follows:

"Hundreds of years ago it was known that a few stars were subject to changes in brightness, the length and regularity of these fluctuations being determined by no fixed law. It may, in fact, be regarded as probable that all the stars are so changing, either growing brighter and hotter or fainter and cooler; but in the case of most of them the change is so slow or so slight that the oldest records and charts are not old enough to prove it. Technically speaking variable stars are divided into five classes, according to the length and type of their variations. They include: Novæ, or stars which blaze up suddenly where no star has before appeared, have a peculiar spectrum, and gradually fade away and are lost; stars which vary in a long period of from six months to two years or more, rising continuously from very faint to a brightness several magnitudes above this, and then regularly fading out again, called long-period variables; those which vary in short periods of a few days and are constantly fluctuating in light; those which vary in short periods, but with great regularity, so that their maxima and minima may be predicted with an exactness that counts tenths of a second: those which remain at their maxima during the greater part of the time, but at certain intervals diminish rapidly, remain faint for a brief time, and then increase as rapidly, often changing one or two magnitudes in a few hours. The last are known as Algol variables.

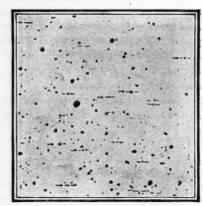
"The actual causes of variation in these stars is not known. Various and numerous theories have been offered. But only one fact has been established: that the origin of fluctuation in the long-period variable is due to changes in the physical condition of the star. The variation of most short-period variables is due to causes that have not yet been determined, tho it is probably the result of some peculiarity in their formation, made apparent by their rotation. Such stars have, no doubt, one side dark and the other bright. Stars of the Algol type are made to vary in light by purely mechanical action, probably from the revolution of dark

bodies around them. This probability, which is now almost established as a fact, suggests a means of gaining some very interesting information, since it is thus possible to estimate accurately the times of revolution of such bodies, even tho they are entirely invisible."

The most remarkable fact brought out by the recent search appears to be that, while in some regions of the heavens variables are very numerous, constituting an appreciable percentage of all stars

visible through the telescope, elsewhere they are often almost entirely absent. In the nebulous region known as the Small Magellanic Cloud more than four hundred were found on a single photographic plate, covering an area of six by seven degrees. Says Miss Thompson:

"The results of this great scientific undertaking at Harvard have been thus far very gratifying to Professor Pickering. In a little more



VARIABLE STARS IN MAGELLANIC CLOUD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

The variables are marked with horizontal lines.

than one year the number of known variables has been almost doubled, and a great deal of interesting and important information secured. One of the most interesting facts established is the great and often surprising dissimilarity of different nebulæ. In the beautiful cluster of the Pleiades, for instance, which is nebulous, and where one might expect to find an especially large number of such stars, no cases of variation whatever have yet been found. In the nebula surrounding Eta Carinæ, considered by many the finest nebula in the sky after Orion, very few variable stars have been found. The facts as they exist at present render such regions doubly interesting, since they illustrate how impossible it is to deduce any rule that will govern all nebulous regions alike. Even with regard to the type of variation found in the various nebulæ there is little similarity. Each nebula is a law unto itself.

The total number of variable stars that have been discovered by Miss Leavitt since she began her investigations in February, 1904, to the date of writing this paper is approximately 1,300. Yet the work is hardly more than well begun, for the collection of photographs at Harvard includes nearly 200,000 glass plates, giving an exhaustive history of the sky during the past sixteen years, and of the more interesting regions since 1883. Not only, then, must the majority of these photographs be carefully examined, but, as new plates are constantly being taken at both the Harvard stations at Cambridge and Arequipa, fresh work is constantly being added. Moreover, besides additional plates of nebulæ already known, new nebulæ, too faint to be detected on photographs taken with the smaller instruments, will doubtless be made apparent by means of the large reflectors now being mounted at Harvard and elsewhere, and it is probable that these future plates will show large numbers of stars of the very faint magnitudes, and that among them will be found many cases of variation."

Telegraphing to Timbuctoo.—A telegraph line from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo is to be completed shortly by the French. Of it *Electricity* (New York, October 18) says:

"It is going to be possible to wire messages from the interior or coast of Algiers to the very heart of the Sahara Desert. The telegraph line will stretch from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo. It may not be known to the laity that a line from the Tuat Oases to the northern coast has been in operation for some time. The Tuat Oases, it may be said, were one of the stopping-places of those roving pirates whose outrages upon caravans were features of history from time immemorial.

"The French are just now selecting the route to the south of the Ahaggar Mountains, where the bandit Tuaregs live when at home. The Tuaregs are now quietly tending their herds, for the new

masters of the Sahara have made the plunder of caravans an unprofitable profession. According to reports, the telegraph will reach southwest to the region represented by the city of Timbuctoo, at which the pole line will end. The French believe the line-work, the pole-setting, and the testing will be completed before the winter months are on. Timbuctoo is a spot where no white man dared to appear in recent times. To live in this city an Arabic tongue, a devotion to Islam, and a stained skin were the possible preservatives of life. The glacial approach of civilization has made its presence felt, in the form of its best advance guard, the telegraph. Tourists may soon be sightseeing in a region once deemed almost inaccessible and doubly dangerous, through the science and enterprise of distant Europe."

#### SURVEYING EXTRAORDINARY.

THE engineer in charge of the surveying work on the Simplon tunnel, Professor Rosenmund, of Zurich, is receiving congratulations on all sides, because of the success with which this work was carried out under unusual difficulties. It is evidently no easy task, under the most favorable conditions, to determine the position of a line that two tunnels are to pursue in order to meet under the summit of a mountain, and, in the case of the Simplon, conditions were the reverse of favorable. The task that confronted Professor Rosenmund and his staff, and the accuracy with which they accomplished it, are thus stated by a writer in *Engineering* (London, September 29):

"Three factors had to be rigorously determined: the difference of level or the gradient between the two ends; the total length of the tunnel; and the azimuth, or the angle between the axis of the tunnel and a known direction. Of these three factors, the leveling presents the least difficulty, since the results depend upon direct measurement. When the junction was effected under the summit, actual measurement proved that the difference in level between the two partial tunnels was only 0.1 meter, or less than 4 inches.

"The length of the road which the borings follow under the mountain need not be determined with the same accuracy as the difference of level or the direction of the tunnel axis. As a matter of fact, the derived values of the length of the tunnel differed by as much as 0.8 meter; that is to say, the probable error of the length based upon the different computations amounted to some 32 inches. The most probable length of the tunnel was found to be 19,228.71 meters, and the actual length measured after completion differed from this quantity by 2 meters, or 1 part in 10,000.

"The most troublesome factor is undoubtedly the direction to be given to the tunnel axis, and here the greatest success was scored. It was found, when the opposite parties met in the center of the boring, that the opposing walls were in perfect alinement. No deviation from true continuity could be detected in one of the walls, while the critical examination of the opposite wall could not be made, owing to projecting rockwork interrupting the view along the advancing gallery."

The difficulties of the work that was thus accurately carried out were, as has been said above, of no common order. In the first place, we are told, the attraction of the mountain on the plumbline was of an unusual amount. Very considerable discrepancies were found in the eleven triangles which Professor Rosenmund had to construct, showing that the attraction of the mountain displaced the position of the plumb-line at some stations through an angle equal to 24 seconds of arc. Moreover, verification of the line pursued was rendered difficult by two circumstances, which are thus set forth by the writer:

"The ventilation of the tunnel was very good, owing to the construction of the parallel tunnel. When we say that on one occasion a lamp in the tunnel at a distance of 5,600 meters [about 3½ miles] from the observer was clearly seen with the naked eye, it will be sufficient proof of the freedom of the tunnel from dust and smoke. But this effective ventilation was attended by two drawbacks, which interfered with the accuracy of observation. The temperature of the fresh air entering through the subsidiary tunnel was gradually increased as it advanced, and the air was therefore capable of holding in suspension more and more moisture. So

long as the air retained its warmth it maintained its transparency, but on its return through the main tunnel, it was brought into contact with the cold stone walls, which were of a lower temperature; therefore the air growing colder deposited its moisture in the form of a cloud, which hung over the entrance and cooler parts of the tunnel, effectually obscuring the lamps and signals.

A source of even greater annoyance and uncertainty was a kind of 'mirage' which displaced or distorted the sources of illumination. It seems to have been not uncommon for a lamp to give rise to, not one image, but two, in the field of the observing telescope. Not only did the observer not know which of the two images to observe, but the true position of the lamp probably corresponded with neither. These two images would be nearly vertical over each other, but the lower one might be displaced nearly 45 seconds, an angle which would imply an error of an altogether inadmissible quantity. The explanation of the phenomena of doubled lamp-images, or of the curving of straight lines of light, and similar vagaries, is probably the same as that offered in the case of the 'mirage' of the desert. When the heated air near the ground becomes of less density than that immediately above it, an inversion of the ordinary conditions of refraction occurs. The recognition of this disturbing effect is important in all surveying and verification work where atmospheres of different temperatures and densities have to be encountered."

## AUTOMOBILES FOR DEATH VALLEY.

A SUDDEN demand for increased transportation facilities to the newly discovered Death Valley gold-fields in Nevada has resulted in the establishment of an automobile stage-line, served by specially designed cars, which are described by a contributor to *The Automobile* (New York, October 12). Says this writer:

"Discovery of gold in Death Valley in Nevada resulted in a sudden and large influx of prospectors, miners, and others invariably found in new mining-camps. Towns like Bullfrog and Goldfield



Courtesy of " The Automobile."

45-HORSE-POWER CAR ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR NEVADA STAGE LINE.

sprang up over night in mushroom manner. These towns were at the openings of the new mines, and were from 100 to 200 miles from the nearest railroad—for railroads are few in Nevada, and especially in the Death Valley.

"At first transportation of passengers and freight was by horses and mule teams and was hot and tedious, and it would take many months to build a spur of the railroad to the mines. Meantime an enterprising man—Charles Christman—seeing an opportunity to make money, decided to start an automobile passenger service. So he ordered three Pope-Toledo cars with especially built bodies. These are now running from Tonopah, the nearest railroad point, to Bullfrog, a distance of 150 miles. They cross the desert land, most of which is smooth and hard, only about \$3,000 having been expended in putting the entire road in good condition. There are, however, some very steep grades, and the temperature rises to 125°.

"The accompanying engraving shows one of the special machines, called by the builders a three-seated wagonette. It has a regular four-cylinder engine of 45 horse-power. . . . A new idea in cooling has been employed. . . . The frame of the car is of

wood, reinforced with steel plates. The wheel-base is  $114\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and three persons can be seated comfortably on each seat. The gasoline-tank has a capacity for thirty gallons of fuel, which is sufficient for a run of 450 miles."

## A NEW TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE discovery of a new method of treatment for tuberculosis by Professor Behring, the well-known German expert, is announced in the daily press, and has been widely commented upon. According to the telegraphic despatches, Professor Behring, to whom the world is already indebted for the discovery of



PROFESSOR BEHRING,
Who has announced the discovery of a new antituberculosis serum.

diphtheria antitoxin, refuses to say more than that the principle of his new method of treatment differs from that of his serum cure for diphtheria. A Paris despatch to *The Herald* (New York, October 7) reports Professor Behring as saying:

"The exact facts are that I have been studying for a long time a new method of treating tuberculosis and think I have broken fresh ground. There are certain animals which contract this malady with great facility and have hitherto proved refractory to all attempts at vaccination. I have finally succeeded in rendering them immune as

regards the bacillus, and probably can even cure them when the disease is fully developed in them. Experiments on man have not yet been made, but there is ground for hope in this respect, the path I am following being totally different from those explored up to the present."

As the comments based on this news have been largely inferential, owing to the paucity of data, a fuller announcement by Behring, which is promised, must be awaited before drawing conclusions. The matter has been complicated by the offer to Professor Behring, by a newspaper, of a large sum of money to reveal his secret, his very proper refusal to do so on the ground that his discovery is yet incomplete, and a resulting attack upon him for "setting a money value on human life." All this is most interesting and up-to-date, but it throws little light upon the scientific aspects of the question.

Sex in Suicide.—Some interesting conclusions have been drawn by Prof. W. B. Bailey, of Yale, from recent official statistics of suicide. These he sets forth in an article in *The Medical News* (New York), on which an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) comments as follows:

"Dealing with the 29,344 cases of suicide officially recorded between 1897 and 1901 he finds that the male suicides outnumber those of the 'weaker sex' by seven to two, while as regards the age incidence of a morbid inclination toward felo de se the age period of 20 to 50 covers nearly two-thirds of all the cases. In the absence of any information as to the relative numbers of persons in the United States at the different age periods this statement is not very informing, but so far as it goes it would seem to indicate that under the lower age limit there are few to whom life seems unattractive, while after 50 a natural end looms so near that it is scarcely worth while to precipitate its arrival. Other results are more illuminating. It would appear that, other things being equal,

a married man is more likely to commit suicide than either a single man or a married woman, while women who are single, either because widowed or divorced, or because they have never been anything else, seem to find life less attractive than similarly circumstanced men. Neither ill health nor alcohol is such a potent cause of suicide as business losses, and to the latter even absorbing sentiment such as is represented by a love-affair has to yield the palm. Since business plays so prominent a part in the production of suicide, it is comprehensible that Saturday should not be a popular day on which to ring down the curtain. Those who meditate this step have worried through the week, have received their pay, and have anyhow a day of rest before them. Monday-black Monday-is the day when those faced by business disaster or crushed by personal ill health seem least disposed to continue the struggle. On the other hand, Sunday is the day when, for women at any rate, domestic troubles prove most unbearable. As for the hour of greatest weakness, this is apparently from 9 to 12 in the evening.

#### THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

THE question of the origin of life, once regarded as academic and very far from popular interest, is now treated daily in the papers, which have fallen into the habit of reporting almost all biological investigation as having a direct bearing upon it. This is regarded as unfortunate by American Medicine (New York, October 7), which asserts that the problem, after all, is of secondary practical importance. Of Burke's "radiobe," the interest in which the writer regards as an instance in point, he says:

"The incident must be classed with the host of other alleged instances of the generation of life from non-living materials. The scientific interest in these little bodies is probably due to the fact that their behavior is one more illustration of the growing number of instances in which phenomena supposed to be produced only by living protoplasm are found also in dead matter. They support the growing tendency to look upon all vital phenomena as reflex results of definite causes, and not as due to innate powers independent of the environment.

The creation of life also seems unduly to exercise unscientific writers in lay journals. There has been a persistent tendency to consider the artificial fertilization of ovums of low organisms as a creation of life. How and why such a false idea should have embedded itself in the public mind is one of those mysteries which no one can explain. Parthenogenesis, or the development of a female cell without a conjugation with a male cell, is a very common phenomenon in lower organisms, tho it is invariably followed by sexual reproduction sooner or later. Its cause is unknown, but it can be artificially checked by certain means such as changes of food or temperature, so that sexual reproduction becomes necessary at once. It was no doubt a great discovery that a partial parthenogenesis could be caused artificially by certain changes in environment or by chemicals which rejuvenate the cell in the same way as conjugation, yet it is strange that this should also be called a creation of life. There are now press reports that a botanist has discovered that the regeneration of seaweeds is due to the action of external forces, and has assumed that the similar phenomenon in animals, such as the regeneration of the amputated parts of lobsters, is also due to purely physical forces. This, too, has been enlarged into a statement that the life problem is being solved. If this tendency continues we must expect every biologic investigation to be heralded as a contribution to the one great overshadowing task of creating a living thing in the laboratory. problems vastly more important than the origin of life, and they must be solved first, anyhow. The present popular tendency merely blinds the public to the work really being done. It is right and proper that all scientific work should be popularly described, but such articles on the life problem are now entirely too yellow.'

The phenomena exhibited by frictional excitation of an electric-light bulb, described in our issue of September 30, under the title "The Body as a Source of Electric Light," seems to bear close relationship to the results of some investigations made by C. M. Broomall, who writes to us from Media, Pa. Hesays: "Althothese experiments were tried under all sorts of circumstances and in a great measure exhibited phenomena like those described in your article, there never appeared to be anything physiological concerned in the process. The writer always supposed the light to be in some way the result of the electrification of the residual gas in the tube. It would be interesting to know just how closely the phenomena concerned in the two sets of experiments are related."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## IS THE UNITED STATES A CHRISTIAN NATION?

THERE seem to be a variety of interesting pros and cons to the question as to whether the United States may be regarded from a legal point of view as a Christian nation. Associ-

ate Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a book entitled "The United States a Christian Nation," brings to bear a large mass of supporting evidence in favor of the affirmative view, tho admitting at the same time that "the Government as a legal organization is independent of all religions," and citing the specific prohibition by the Constitution of any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," which seems to make the United States a secular government. It was indeed so interpreted by two citizens of the United States of Hebrew race. Mordecai Noah, Consul at Tunis in the early part of the nineteenth century, and, at a later period, Oscar Strauss in Turkey, sought, each in his representative capacity, to obtain from the respective rulers of these countries certain considerations which were denied until the United States was declared by them, as its representatives, to be a non-Christian country. The nearest approach to a legal definition seems to be the utterance of the Supreme Court of the United States, quoted by Judge Brewer, in the case of Holy Trinity Church vs. United States, 143 U.S., 471. "That Court, after mentioning various

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eat ver ter circumstances, added: 'These and many other matters which might be noticed add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation.'"

Some of these "unofficial declarations" and other ancillary facts which lend support to his contention are cited by the Associate Justice, who buttresses his citations with the following general statements:

"I pointed out that Christianity was a primary cause of the first settlement on our shores; that the organic instruments, charters, and constitutions of the colonies were filled with abundant recognitions of it as a controlling factor in the life of the people; that in one at least of them it was in terms declared the established religion\* while in several the furthering of Christianity was stated to be one of the purposes of the Government; in many, faith in it was a condition of holding office; in some, authority was given to the Legislature to make its support a public charge; in nearly all the constitutions there has been an express recognition of the sanctity of the Christian Sunday; the God of the Bible is appealed to again and again.

Sunday laws have been enacted and enforced in most of the colonies and States. About one-third of the population are avowedly Christian and communicants of some Christian organization; there are sitting accommodations in the churches for nearly two-thirds; educational institutions are largely under the control of Christian denominations, and even in those which, in obedience to the rule of separation between Church and State, are

secular in their organization, the principles of Christianity are uniformly recognized. By these and other evidences I claim to have shown that the calling of this republic a Christian nation is not a mere pretense, but a recognition of a historical, legal, and social truth."

The writer points out that the word "God" when used alone and in the singular number "generally refers to that Supreme Being spoken of in the Old and New Testaments and worshiped by Jew

and Christian," and in this sense the word is used in constitution, statute, and instrument. If it be urged that declarations in the name of God are not found in all the charters or in all the constitutions, the author declares that the expressions were often omitted because they were deemed unnecessary. More significance is to be attached to the fact that there are no contrary declarations. He says:

"In no charter or constitution is there anything to even suggest that any other than the Christian is the religion of this country. In none of them is Mohammed or Confucius or Buddha in any manner noticed. In none of them is Judaism recognized other than by way of toleration of its special creed. While the separation of Church and State is often affirmed, there is nowhere a repudiation of Christianity as one of the institutions as well as benedictions of society. In short, there is no charter or constitution that is either infidel, agnostic, or anti-Christian. Wherever there is a declaration in favor of any religion it is of the Christian. In view of the multitude of expressions in its favor, the avowed separation between Church and State is a most satisfactory testimonial that it is the religion of this country, for a peculiar thought of Christianity is of a personal relation between

man and his Maker, uncontrolled by and independent of human government."



JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER.

He argues that "the avowed separation between Church and State is a most satisfactory testimonial that Christianity is the religion of this country, for a peculiar thought of Christianity is of a personal relation between man and his Maker uncontrolled by and independent of human government."

#### THE REAL ST. PATRICK.

HERE have been writers who have denied the existence of such a figure as St. Patrick, and others who have considered the work attributed to him to be the composite of four or five different evangelists. Forty years ago a professor of Trinity College, Dublin, wrote a life of St. Patrick, "but as he made him out a Protestant," says the London Tablet (Rom. Cath.), "Irishmen were either too indignant or too much amused to pay to the learned author's work that attention which it deserved." The many legends and speculations which have hitherto clustered about this personality seem at last to be reduced to their intrinsic values and out of them emerges a real figure, who accomplished a definite and valuable work. This clearing-up has been done by J. B. Bury, the recently elected regius professor of history at Cambridge, in his life of the Saint. St. Patrick is claimed by the present writer not to have introduced Christianity into Ireland, but to have organized the Christianity which already existed; to have converted the kingdoms which were still pagan, especially in the West, and, what is the most important of his accomplishments, historically considered, to have brought Ireland into connection with the Church of the Empire, and made it formally part of universal Christendom. The real historical Patrick is found to be a vastly different figure, says Dr. Bury, from the one "gradually transformed into a typical Irish saint, dear to popular imagination, who curses men and even inanimate things which incur his displeasure." How the apocryphal character came to take the place of the real one is thus

"The accounts of his acts were not written from any historical

<sup>\*</sup>In the Constitution of South Carolina of 1778 it was declared that "the Christian Protestant religion should be deemed and is hereby constituted and declared to be the established religion of this State." And further, that no agreement or union of men upon pretense of religion should be entitled to become incorporated and regarded as a Church of the established religion of the State, without agreeing and subscribing to a book of five articles, the third and fourth of which were 'that the Christian religion is the true religion; that the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of divine inspiration, and are the rule of faith and practise.'

interest, but simply for edification; and the monks, who dramatized both actual and legendary incidents, were not concerned to regard, even if they had known, what manner of man he really was, but were guided by their knowledge of what popular taste demanded. The medieval hagiographer may be compared to the modern novelist; he provided literary recreation for the public, and he had to consider the public taste. In regard to the process by which Patrick was Hibernicized, or adapted to an Irish ideal, it is significant that the earliest literature relating to his life seems to have been written in Irish. This literature must have been current in the sixth century, and on it the earliest Latin records are based."

In place of the capricious figure of monkish fiction, the real Patrick holds an important place in the history of Europe as a propagator of the Roman idea before that idea had established itself in Britain. We read:

"Judged by what he actually compassed, he must be placed among the most efficient of those who took part in spreading the Christian faith beyond the boundaries of the Roman Empire. He was endowed in abundant measure with the quality of enthusiasm, and stands in quite a different rank from the apostle of England, in whom this victorious energy of enthusiasm was lacking, Augustine, the messenger and instrument of Gregory the Great. Patrick was no mere messenger or instrument. He had a strong personality and the power of initiative; he depended on himself, or, as he would have said, on divine guidance. He was not in constant communication with Xystus or Leo, or any superior; he was thrown upon the resources of his own judgment. Yet no less than Augustine, no less than Boniface, he was the bearer of the Roman idea. But we must remember that it was the Roman idea of days when the Church was still closely bound up in the Empire, and owed her high prestige to the older institution which had served as the model for her external organization. The Pope had not yet become a spiritual Cæsar Augustus, as he is at the present day. In the universal order, he was still for generations to be overshadowed by the Emperor. The Roman idea at this stage meant not the idea of subjection to the Roman See, but of Christianity as the religion of the Roman Empire. It was as impossible for Patrick, as it was impossible for the High King of Ireland, to divorce the idea of the Church from the idea of the Empire. Christianity was marked off from all other religions as the religion of the Romans in the wider political sense of that imperial name. If Christianity aspired in theory to be ecumenical, Rome had aspired in theory to realize universal sway before Christianity appeared. . . . That aspiration was destined to be fulfilled more completely in another sense after her political decline. The dismemberment of the Empire and the upgrowth of the German kingdoms brought about an evolution which enabled the elder Rome to reassert her influence

in a new way and a new order. But it was the same idea at different stages of development, which was borne by Patrick, by Augustine, by Boniface, and by Otto."

The historical importance of the bond established by St. Patrick, marking an epoch in the history of Ireland as a European country, has been obscured, the author points out, by the fact that after Patrick's death the Irish Church "went a way of its own and developed on eccentric lines." Its relations with the head of the Church were suspended partly through the workings of the Irish instinct of tribal independence and partly through its fondness for monasticism, which promoted individualism and disorganization. During the seventh century, however, when Gregory "accomplished his great revival and augmentation of the authority of the Roman See in Western lands, the Irish Church returned to the episcopal organization founded by St. Patrick." In carrying out his policy of establishing the Roman idea, St. Patrick, tho more or less an illiterate man himself, insisted on the use of Latin as the ecclesiastical language. The effect of his act is shown by

means of an interesting comparison with the effect of the work of evangelists among Eastern tribes:

"St. Patrick did not do for the Scots what Wulfilas did for the Goths, and the Slavonic apostles for the Slavs; he did not translate the sacred books of his religion into Irish or found a national Church literature. It is upon their literary achievements, more than on their successes in converting barbarians, that the fame of Wulfilas rests, and the fame of Cyril. The Gothic Bible of Wulfilas was available for the Vandals and other Germans whose speech was closely akin to Gothic. The importance of the Slavonic apostles. Cyril and his brother Methodius, is due to the fact that the literature which they initiated was available, not for the lands in which they labored-Moravia and Pannonia, which no longer knew them-but for Bulgaria and Russia. What Patrick, on the other hand, and his foreign fellow-workers did was to diffuse a knowledge of Latin in Ireland. To the circumstances that he adopted this line of policy, and did not attempt to create a national ecclesiastical language, must be ascribed the rise of the schools of learning which distinguished Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries. From a national point of view this policy may be criticized; from a theologian's point of view the advantage may be urged of opening to the native clergy the whole body of patristic literature, and saving the trouble of translation and the chances of error. But the point is that the policy was entirely consonant with the development of Western, as contrasted with Eastern, Christianity. . . . Latin had become the universal language, not a mere lingua franca, in the Western provinces, a fact which conditioned the whole growth of Western Christendom. . . . And this community of language powerfully conduced to the realization of the unitas ecclesia. . . . If Patrick had called into being for the Scots a sacred literature such as Cyril initiated for the Slavs, we may be sure that the tendencies in the Irish Church to strike out paths of development for itself, which were so strongly marked in the sixth century, would have been more effective and permanent in promoting isolation and aloofness, and that the successful movement of the following century which drew Ireland back into outward harmony and more active communion with the Western Church would have been beset with far greater difficulties and might have been a failure."

## TWO VIEWS OF THE GREAT DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

LIBERTY, according to Mr. Georges Clémenceau, of the French Senate, will be the end achieved by the action of the French Government in severing the union between the Church and the State. But from the standpoint of the orthodox Marquis de

Castellane, the standpoint of the Church and the aristocracy, the same action spells not liberty, but anarchy. These two diametrically opposed points of view are concisely stated for American readers, by the prominent Frenchmen named above, in The Cosmopolitan (New York) for November. "When you ask us why we wish to separate the Church from the State," writes Senator Clémenceau, "it is enough if we reply to you, 'In order to be free like you - completely free in every sense of the feeling and the thought." The Roman Catholic Church he describes as "the greatest establishment for universal domination that man has been able to conceive and to realize." Further, "it is a Church of authority, whereas the Protestant Church sprang from the protests of liberty." He contrasts the Catholic organization of Rome, "a pure theocracy," with the Protestant organization, which he describes as "an anthropocracy." "God governs man by priests in the one case; while in the other man governs himself at his own risk and peril in this world and the next." The ideal of the Catholic



MAROUIS DE CASTELLANE.

He represents the conservative and aristocratic point of view in his belief that the separation of Church and State in France will spell disaster and anarchy.

To return to Senator Clémenceau's

With the Cath-

olic nations liberty

did not issue from the religious arena

to invade more or

less slowly the po-

litical arena, as has

happened among

Protestant nations.

Wherever the

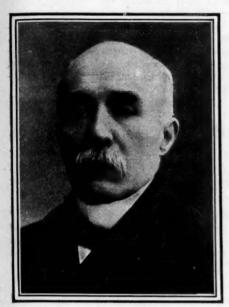
power of Rome

has been main-

statement:

Church, he says, is absolutism, while the ideal of France is

The Marquis de Castellane, contemplating the outlook from his standpoint, can see only disaster in one form or another. Either the French will lose all faith, he predicts, or the Church relieved of the restraint imposed by its alliance with the State, will become itself a tyrannical and oppressive power. The priesthood, he ar-



SENATOR GEORGES CLÉMENCEAU. His defense of the separation of Church and State represents the attitude of the government. The ideal of the Catholic, he says, is absolutism, while the ideal of France is liberty.

tained in its full sovereignty, it has been the contrary-namely, issuing from the political sphere, liberty has sought to conquer the religious. Judge, then, what confusion results when in the Roman Catholic edifice we find politics and religious belief closely bound together.

Remember that there is no fundamental question of the political or social system of all times and of all countries for which the Roman-Catholic Church has not a solution-all cut and ready, setting aside all others as incompatible with its dogma. In the Syllabus, the official code of the Church, you will find haughtily condemned in the most formal terms both 'liberty of conscience, which Gregory XVI. called a 'delirium,' and liberalism and modern civilization, with which it is written that the Church can never reconcile itself. It goes without saying that the separation of Church and State is equally repudiated therein, since Church and State should be closely united-the State being subordinate-in order to bar the way to 'liberty of error,' which threatens that 'liberty of truth' of which the Church is the unique depository. . The theocratic authority is propagated by the Roman Catholic school, just as liberty is by the democratic school of America. Do not take it that in my opinion the American Catholic schools are not capable of making good citizens. No. Wherever the Catholic Church is in a minority, it is condemned by that simple fact to demand liberty, to live by it, and propagate it by a doctrine of compromise between its own ideal absolutism and the practises to which the necessities of time and place force it. Thus in France at the present time the Church is continually demanding liberty (condemned of all the encyclicals), while fighting step by step for its ancient State privileges, which meant money, official prestige, and power. .

And Rome talks of persecution! As for me, I say that we are seeking painfully and by grievous ways for liberty."

Turning to the argument of the Marquis de Castellane we read:

"As soon as the State ceases to be high priest of his religion, and to provide for its support, the Frenchman will soon consign his faith to oblivion, and at most breathe a sigh over its disappearance from the sphere of his daily life.

"If, on the other hand, all France, fired by a praiseworthy zeal,

State which would be threatened with destruction. Religious conditions in France are totally different from what they are in the United States. We may be said to have only one faith; among the thirty-eight million inhabitants of this country there are not more than one million two hundred thousand Protestants and Jews. Is it illusory to suppose that the thirty-seven million Catholics engues, will become rolled under the same banner, with no counterbalancing power to the tool of the ariskeep them in check, might at a moment turn against the State tocracy, and "the which has given them their freedom and make war upon it? This foundations of the colossal association will suddenly become a redoubtable force republic will be when the State loses its power to curb it, to starve it into submisthreatened." Only sion-if will soon be as rich as the State, or able to control it by keeping up a pretense of protection. In a country where unity of the blind, he asfaith is absolute, the Government, if it does not defend itself, beserts, can fail to comes oppressed. This is why in the majority of cases, under cirforesee anarchy as cumstances such as at present exist in France, the State becomes the result of this the oppressor. It perceives the approaching battle and is the first divorce.

to open hostilities.

"The third difficulty which arises in the problem of the separation of Church and State is what I would term the question of the classes. As soon as the State severs all connection with religious organizations, the priesthood, which ought to belong to all classes, and particularly the lower ones, becomes the tool of the aristocracy. This condition of affairs arises invariably in all countries where the separation of Church and State prevails, but among a nation the aristocracy of which is almost unanimously Catholic and Royalist such a state of affairs would fast become intolerable. The foundations of the republic would be threatened.'

should take advantage of the withdrawal of government support to set out upon a campaign of religious propaganda, with all the expenses and sacrifices which such a step would entail-then it is the

Thus, as he sums up the situation, "either the State will be given a dangerous rival, or the Catholics will be threatened with the scattering, if not the total suppression, of their religion."

#### UNITARIAN EXCLUSION DEFENDED.

LTHO prominent representatives of the evangelical bodies (as stated in last week's DIGEST) have questioned the wisdom of excluding the Unitarians from the Interchurch Conference on Federation, the committee's action has not lacked defend-

ers. Not only the Unitarians, but the Universalists, the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, were passed over in the issuing of invitations to the conference. Only in the case of the Unitarians, however, has an embarrassing misunderstanding arisen. The Catholic Universe (Cleveland), while making no reference to the omission of the Roman Catholics from the list, commends the action of the committee in its exclusion of the Unitarians. "Such federations are not often consistent or logical in their actions," it remarks, "but in this they are to be commended." "Why,"



DR. SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT,

President of the American Unitarian Association, and one of the delegates barred from the Interchurch Conference on Federation.

it adds, "shall Unitarians seek a place in a 'Christian conference'?" The Outlook (New York) speaks of the committee's "exhibition of narrowness," but at the same time admits its action to be one of "justifiable expediency." The Church Standard (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) approves the position taken by the committee, and remarks:

"The Unitarian denomination stands for no distinctive Christian doctrine whatsoever. Its members profess none, and if there is anything in which they are agreed, it is an express denial of the divinity of Jesus Christ. Naturally, therefore, the executive committee of the federation movement did not stultify itself and the movement in which it is engaged by inviting the Unitarian body to unite in a federation of Christian churches.

"When unsectarianism is pushed to the extent of nothing-arianism, it has no claim to call itself either Christian or anything else; and the Christian unity for which Unitarianism stands is a unity from which all but the name of Christianity is eliminated. The Unitarian notion of unity is strangely like and unlike that of Rome. The Church of Rome is a passionate advocate of Christian unity, on the understanding that unity is to be attained by submission to all that Rome asserts and demands. The Christian unity at which the Unitarian Association aims is a unity in which all parties shall practically adopt the Unitarian principle that the Christian faith is of no importance.

"We are profoundly thankful that this matter has been brought up, and a line drawn at which American Protestants are brought face to face with the question whether the Christian faith, when reduced to its lowest conceivable terms, is worth saving; or whether it is to be surrendered bodily to a shallow sentimentalism in which the name of Christ is all that will be left of Him."

The New York *Independent* (undenominational) explains and defends the action of the committee, but from a somewhat different point of view. We read:

It is very pleasant to know that the Unitarians desired to be held in fellowship with the so-called evangelical denominations, which only were so designated in the letter of invitation that was sent out. But it is also perfectly clear why no invitation was sent to them.

"They are not usually included under the term evangelical, and only to such was the invitation sent. The Catholics are beyond question a Christian body, but no invitation was sent to them. So none was sent to the Church of the Latter-Day Saints or to Dr. Dowie's brotherhood, both of which claim to be Christian. It is easy to assert that they ought to have been invited, but they were not, and for very good reasons.

"This federation is an effort to bring denominations together. It is perfectly impossible to get all together. The Catholics would not come; and if the Mormon Church were asked to come in, nearly all the others would stay out. So if the Unitarians were asked to join it, past all question other greater denominations would refuse. The effort would be doomed to failure; it would breed disunion, not union. . . . . . . .

"The fact is that evangelical includes in its meaning a definite relation of discipleship to Jesus Christ as Savior of the world. Now, the Unitarians do not profess to be included under that term. Many of their members are fairly so included, but not as Unitarians. Many hold and teach that Jesus Christ was simply an ordinary man, but an extraordinary teacher. Not a few of their preachers take precisely the position of Felix Adler, the admirable preacher of ethical culture, who does not pretend to be even a Christian, and of the liberal Jews. These men are freely accepted in Unitarian pulpits, and may be a majority of the body. They resent the adoption of any statement by their conference which shall be stronger than the invitation to their fellowship of those who wish in any sense to be followers of Christ. . . . . . . .

"In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the evangelical churches do now accept Unitarians within their local federations, but that can not be done all over the country. The attempt to do it would break up the whole thing. Such being the case, much as we admire Dr. Eliot and the good Christian work he has done, we think that he and his associates ought willingly and gracefully to stand aside and rejoice that the other churches can come together, and wait until time and change shall bring all of us closer together."

Zion's Advocate (Baptist, Boston) regrets that the call to the conference was not so explicitly worded as to preclude the possibility of the misunderstanding that has arisen. It goes on to say:

"The three gentlemen named are eminent for their interest in and efforts for practical righteousness, civic and personal. This

is preeminently true of Edward Everett Hale, whose influence for high thinking and right living is almost world-wide, and than whom no one in our land is held in more honor and respect. . . . But the question at issue doesn't hinge in the least upon the personal character or standing of these men. It would be precisely the same question, to be met and answered upon precisely the same principle, if the three delegates named by the Massachusetts Unitarians were men but little known or less esteemed. The members of the conference are delegates from churches and religious bodies. These gentlemen, were they admitted, would stand not for themselves as individuals, but for a Church which, in the estimation of those to whom the arrangements for the gathering are committed, holds views which are divisive and destructive of the very purposes for which the conference is called. This being the case, there was nothing left to the committee but to return the credentials, with a frank statement of the reasons therefor.'

### A HINT FROM JAMAICA.

THE little island of Jamaica has taken a step which, according to some of the English religious papers, should give pause to those who consider religious differences so irreconcilable as to make any other than exclusively secular teaching impracticable in the elementary schools. By formulating an undenominational catechism for use in the elementary day-schools, Jamaica, says the London Guardian, "not only sets an admirable example of united action among Christian workers who differ among themselves doctrinally and attach great importance to the matters on which they so differ," but it also "submits a program, so to speak, which, if it could be effectively carried out in all primary schools, would bring greatgain to the moral and religious life of the British Empire." The catechism, we are told, has been prepared in response to a strong desire on the part of many people in Jamaica for effective religious teaching in the schools, a desire strengthened by the consciousness that many of the children would not otherwise be brought under the influence of moral and religious teaching. "Moreover," we read in the preface, "a methodical statement, in the form of question and answer, has by long experience been found to be an effective way of fixing religious truth in the minds of children." The new catechism has won the approval of all the prominent religious bodies in Jamaica except the Roman Catholic. It is formally endorsed by leading lights in Jamaica of the Church of England, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists.

The following words from the preface define the scope of the new manual:

"While this Catechism frankly recognizes the substantial differences between Christians on some important matters, and does not attempt to explain them away, but leaves those controversial doctrines to be taught elsewhere than in the day-school, it as frankly teaches and emphasizes the large mass of Christian doctrine and moral teaching commonly held by most, if not by all, Christians. The compilers are convinced that it is good to bring this phase of the matter into prominence, and secure for the rising generation the benefit of that unity of opinion and teaching which exists."

The catechism consists of only twenty-five pages. Of the contents of these *The Guardian* says:

"The Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and the Lord's Prayer are given in full. The first division of the manual is headed 'God and Man.' The next is on 'Man's Duty.' This is followed by a 'Summary of Commandments.' Then come the Beatitudes. Then 'Prayer,' followed by an 'Explanation of the Lord's Prayer.' The concluding division is headed 'Resurrection, Judgment, and the Life to Come.' The Apostles' Creed is not mentioned, but some of its propositions, largely in its own language, are included in 'a summary of the principal facts and truths of the Christian religion generally believed by Christians everywhere.' In regard to the resurrection of the dead the Revised Version of the concluding words of St. John v. 29, 'the resurrection of judgment' (not 'resurrection of damnation' as in the Authorized Version), are quoted."

## FOREIGN COMMENT.

## W. T. STEAD'S SCHEME TO EMANCIPATE THE CZAR.

In the midst of the excitement over the new Russian Douma the European press are much interested in the appearance of Mr. W. T. Stead, the redoubtable London journalist, upon the stage. Mr. Stead, it seems, appeared before the Zemstvo Congress in Moscow as a defender of the Czar and Trepoff, made a speech that aroused a furor of opposition, and then took the stump for the Czar, so to speak, in a series of meetings in various parts of

Russia. Thus far his attempts to arouse loyalty seem to have been notable mainly for arousing demonstrations of an opposite sort. The close of the first meeting, we are told, "was an uproar." Mr. Stead's idea is that the Douma will "emancipate" the Czar from the shackles of the autocracy, so that he can do the people the good he is now restrained from doing—an idea that some observers of the situation think delightfully simple.

In a letter to the Russ, of St. Petersburg, Mr. Stead thus outlines his views of the new representative assembly:

"Wherever I have gone, to whomsoever I have spoken, and in every newspaper in which I have written, I have always stated with the utmost frankness the English Liberal point of view. That point of view is that it is sheer nonsense and an absolute contradiction of terms to summon the nation to elect a douma and at the same time to persist in the old system of arbitrary arrests, the breaking up of meetings, the suppression of newspapers, etc. The institution of the douma, from the English point of view, carried with it as its indispensable preliminaries the establishment of the four fundamental liberties without which no free election could be held.

"These four liberties upon which the douma must rest are liberty of public meeting, liberty of association, liberty of the press, and freedom from arbitrary arrest."

After a visit to the Czar Mr. Stead thus speaks of him in The Review of Reviews (London):

"I never saw him looking better in his life. Nor was he in the least cast down or despondent. He was, on the contrary, full of hope and trust, as keenly interested and as well-informed about everything as any one I have met in the course of my wanderings. And I was more than ever impressed by his transparent simplicity and sincerity. I could not help feeling what a loss it is to Russia that a personality so eminently fitted to win the affection and loyalty of all who approach it should have been so long visible to so few."

The Daily News (London) thinks that Mr. Stead's "astounding assurance" paints the condition of Russia and the character of the Czar in too rosy hues; in short, the Russian ruler has flattered and hoodwinked the London journalist. To quote:

"It is an interesting picture, and as journalism it is magnificent. Delane made governments quake, but Mr. Stead has done more. He is governing Russia through a monthly magazine. . . . The tendency of the Czar's administration has been contrary to political emancipation, and the very election at which Mr. Stead is assisting has been marked by regrettable incidents. Doubtless the Czar is by training and temperament a diplomatist who can produce for a flattered publicist a quite irresistible picture of charm and enlightenment."

The Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) talks about the "Stead Fiasco" in Moscow, and quotes a Moscow paper, the Russkoye Slavo, which declares that the censors of the press really thought that

Mr. Stead was working for the bureaucracy and forbade the papers to do anything but praise the London editor and his doings. The account given by the Vienna paper is as follows:

"William Stead, at a party in the house of Prince Dolgorukow, stated his views with regard to the Douma, and the attitude taken toward it by the Czar. He praised the Czar and Trepoff! The contents of his speech, its caustic expressions, and the fact that an Englishman had appeared as the interpreter of the Czar's will and the glorifier of Trepoff, was considered outrageous. The hearers were incensed and Stead was answered by many heated speeches. Especially bitter was the speech of the well-known historian Rovalevski, editor of the *Pravo Navokoff*, the lawyer Mandelstamm, the

eminent sociologist De Roberti, and ex-Imperial Chaplain Petroff."

It appears from the same paper that "Stead had received from Trepoff permission to hold political meetings throughout the empire, Trepoff being well assured of the English journalist's espousal of the Government's intentions. The first Stead meeting yesterday, however, ended in a complete fiasco, and the close of it was an uproar."

The London *Times* publishes a long letter of Mr. Stead's, written some weeks before the meeting at Prince Dolgorukow's in which he says that the "emancipation" of the Czar by the opening of the Douma is what is needed to liberate and advance Russia. To quote:

"Nor must it be forgotten that the efforts of the Tchinovniks to keep the Emperor from coming into loving contact with his people have been powerfully reenforced by the menaces of the Terrorists. It is difficult to play the part of a tribune czar when the ministers can, with only too much plausibility, argue that to go about among the people is to court death by assassination.

"At last, however, there dawns a brighter day, and when the Douma, freely elected with-

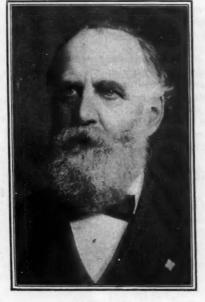
out menace of police tyranny, comes together, the world will see a liberated people hailing with enthusiastic loyalty its emancipated Czar!"

The London *Times* thus comments on this sanguine and optimistic utterance:

"He [Mr. Stead] foretells smooth things with an intrepidity of conviction which, we imagine, may cause some amazement in St. Petersburg and more in Moscow, not unmingled possibly with amusement. He is quite confident that the extremely grave and complex domestic crisis, which lowers over Russia, will be quickly and easily solved, and he is not less confident that he knows how the solution will be wrought. It is all quite simple. The one thing needful is the 'emancipation of the Czar'-his emancipation, that is, from the toils of the bureaucracy who keep him chained day and night to the administrative machine, and separated and estranged from his loving subjects. The emancipation, we are given to understand, is at the doors. Once a freely elected Douma comes together, the bonds will drop from the limbs of the liberated autocrat. For the first time in his reign he and his people will see each other face to face, and there will be many pleasant surprises upon both sides. Mr. Stead confesses that there are skeptics even among the Reformers, who jeer at the notion that the breach between the throne and the people can be so lightly healed, but he scorns their little faith.

"We earnestly hope that Mr. Stead's pleasing predictions may be fulfilled, and that all may soon be well in the best of all possible czardoms. At the same time, we can not refrain from doubting whether most of our readers will find the arguments on which he founds his expectation of the coming millennium altogether so convincing as they seem to himself."

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow, which opposed Mr. Stead's views so vigorously, did not go so far as to indorse the mooted



WILLIAM T. STEAD,

Who roused the mingled ridicule and rage of
Russian popular leaders by praising to them

the Czar and Trepoff.

boycott of the Douma elections to be held early in December. The delegates favor participation in the elections, but they have their own ideas of what a Douma ought to be. The London West-minster Gazette sketches their program thus:

"The Moscow Zemstvo Congress has decided that the political program shall include complete responsibility in the eyes of the law for all private individuals and officials alike, the recognition of the complete equality of the personal rights of all citizens of the empire, equality of the personal rights of the peasants with those of other classes of society, the liberation of the village population from administrative guardianship, the abolition of the Zemski Natchalnik, the immediate recognition of the inviolability of person and domicile, guaranties of freedom of conscience, faith, speech, the press, meeting, and association, the abolition of the passport system, the formation of a national assembly which shall take part in legislation, the institution of a regular budgetary system and control over the legality of the acts of the higher and lower administration.

"The program also advocates the principle of the organization of representation on a national and not on a class basis, the election of the representatives being by universal and direct suffrage. Together with a representative assembly elected by universal suffrage, there must be organized, the Congress declares, a special representative body drawn from the zemstvos reorganized on a democratic basis and extended throughout the whole empire.—

Translations made for The Literary Digest.

## PROPOSED ALLIANCE OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

MID the disconcerted plans and shattered dreams that strew A MID the disconcerted plans and the the diplomatic field in Europe since the Eastern war and the Morocco dispute, there rises the important and intensely interesting question of an alliance, or at least a closer understanding, between Russia and England. The European press return again and again to the discussion of this proposed reconciliation of old foes. Mr. Suvorin, the prominent Russian publicist, was the first to broach the topic of an Anglo-Russian alliance in his influential paper, and under the heading "Not a Step Further" he denounced the Far-Eastern policy of Russia. He recalled his country to her position as a European power and pointed out the political necessity for an entente with England by which the difficulty of the Afghan frontier might be solved and Russia be enabled, side by side with England, to maintain the equilibrium in Hither Asia. The London Times took up the subject, and spoke approvingly of the utterances of Mr. Suvorin, and ever since this the proposal has been one of vital interest, altho for a moment pushed aside during the concluding phases of the Russo-Japanese treaty negotiations and the so-called Delcassé revelations.

The Paris Gaulois says:

"The question of Anglo-Russian relations continues to occupy the attention of ministerial circles in St. Petersburg and London. Russia, as is well known, has not pronounced definitely on the two combinations offered to her—a union either with England or with Germany. It is probable that she is not anxious to come to a decision on this subject, her freedom, under present circumstances, being very important to her political interests. Nevertheless, active negotiations are being carried on between the two governments with regard to the Asiatic boundary question, concerning which both Russia and England are anxious to come to an agreement."

The Asiatic question is still a cause of estrangement between the two governments, altho we learn from what the above quoted French paper calls a sibylline utterance of the London Times, that the date of its settlement is near at hand. The Paris Temps, on the other hand, speaks very incredulously of such a rapprochement, and the London Spectator is even more doubtful. Its words are as follows:

"The papers have been full of stories of a coming Anglo-Russian rapprochement, but no statement as yet made is either official or definite. What seems to be true is that Russia desires to remain at peace for some years, and feels the need of arrangements

with other powers. She clings strongly to her alliance with France, which is for her an economic necessity, and she would prefer an *entente* with Great Britain to one with Germany, because Great Britain asks nothing except to be let alone. Germany, on the contrary, might ask Russian support in her *Weltpolitik*, and even in her disputes with France and ourselves. It is necessary, however, to warn our readers, as we did in our original article on this subject, that friendship with Russia must grow slowly, and that the detailed statements about Persia and Afghanistan are put forward by imaginative individuals."

In Russia such papers as represent to some degree the opinion of the ruling classes are strongly in favor of such an alliance, which is also favored by the socialistic press of Germany, which professes, in its organ, the *Vorwārts*, to see in the power of the proletariat a guaranty of peace and ultimate universal disarmament. Russia, says this paper, since her return into European politics and ostensible abandonment of Asiatic enterprises, has become a potent factor in the affairs of the Mediterranean. She is inclined, however, to follow her own ways and make what profit she can out of English and German rivalries.

The Novosti (St. Petersburg) takes a more decided and definite view of the situation, and thinks an agreement between Russia and England is possible. To quote:

"The inventors of new political combinations are seeking to frighten Russia by talking of English territorial ambition in Asia. They revive the traditional Anglophobia of Russia, and represent Britain as the irreconcilable foe of her antagonist in the Crimea. If it is difficult to contend against these influences it is none the less necessary to denounce them. Should Russian diplomacy decide to free itself from old prejudices and make a sincere and decided step toward a rapprechement and understanding with England, the peace of Europe and the political equilibrium, both in Europe and Asia, would be secured for a long time."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH PERIL TO GERMANY.

WAVE of tremendous excitement is sweeping over the press of Europe as a result of a statement in the Paris Matin that England offered to aid France with fleet and army in case Germany resorted to force in the Morocco dispute. No official proof of this statement is forthcoming, but so good an authority as the London Times itself says it has no doubt that "in such a contingency the English Government would have supported France with the hearty approval of the nation." The Times doubts if there was any specific agreement, but it seems to be widely believed that if the Kaiser had made an armed demonstration to frighten France, he would have stirred up a hornets' nest that he little dreamed of. "This much is proved," declares the calm and judicious Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, "England had evil intentions against Germany." To this the Matin retorts, "Why need the Zeitung trouble about what the British navy would have done if the German army was to have done nothing at all?"

Mr. Delcassé's enemies are accusing him of having let this cat out of the bag, but Mr. Lauzanne, editor of the *Matin*, takes all the responsibility and exonerates him. Mr. Jaurès, one of his prominent opponents, tells in *Humanité* (Paris) what Delcassé said in the secrecy of the council-chamber. He writes:

"I heard at the moment of the [Morocco] crisis, from a direct and safe French source, everything that Mr. Delcassé said at the Council of Ministers as to the intervention offered by England. I heard at that time that she wanted to engage herself toward us, even by a written treaty, to support us against Germany, not only by the mobilization of her fleet, but by the landing of 100,000 men."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that France and England had a perfect right to enter into a reciprocal engagement in view of a common danger, and goes on as follows:

"If, as we do not doubt, Germany has always desired peace,

she has no occasion to take umbrage at Anglo-French conventions. The *entente* will be what it is made by third parties. It is a guaranty of the general equilibrium, and consequently of peace. . . . If the grievances about which the German press are making such a hullabaloo were well-founded, the inference would be that of all the Powers of Europe and of the world, England and France were the only ones forbidden to do what all the others do."

The Kölnische Zeitung declares that Delcassé, by his blundering policy, very nearly plunged Europe into a frightful war, but it adds:

"The correct answer to the question of who made the offer to Delcassé can only be discovered in England or in France, and this



RULERS AND WRITERS.

EDWARD—"I am glad to see, old friend, that while the journalists and politicians are pitching into each other, you have settled things so nicely." -Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

answer would at all events be more interesting than the measure at present adopted of denying the accuracy of the disclosures."

The Paris correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) declares that the statement that such an offer was ever made is "devoid of all foundation in fact and is totally untrue."

The London *Times* thinks that the *Matin* announced a phase of English policy which was in the main correct, at least in spirit, as indicating the temper and general attitude of the British Cabinet, but adds:

"The Matin makes at least one statement which seems to us to be of more than doubtful authority. M. Delcassé, it affirms, informed his colleagues in the Ministry that England was ready to support France, and that, in the event of an unexpected act of aggression directed against France, England would side with the republic. With that statement we have no fault to find. We do not at all doubt that in such a contingency the English Government would have supported France with the hearty approval of the nation. But we very much doubt the further announcement which the Matin makes, upon its own responsibility, that England had verbally informed the French Government that she was prepared to take certain specific action in that contingency. We believe, on the contrary, that the French Government very wisely refrained from asking for any assurances of the kind mentioned. For the British Government to have volunteered it unasked, would have been a very stupid blunder, for they would have given Germany and her friends among the French Socialists just such an opportu-

nity as she knows how to seize . . . for poisoning the minds of other nations against us. She could have declared, had we been guilty of such a mistake, that we were 'goading France into war,' and have trafficked upon the assertion according to her wont."

Chancellor von Buelow's organ, the Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung (Berlin), makes an attempt to throw oil on the troubled waters and says, "so far as Germany is concerned, all bitter feeling regarding the Morocco question has disappeared, so that we are entering upon a new phase in the Moorish question on the basis of an understanding between France and Germany." The Prince announces himself to be a friend of peace, and would have friendship between Paris and Berlin, in spite of the press comments on both sides of the Vosges. To quote further from the same journal:

"The desire expressed by Prince von Buelow that the acute trials which characterized Franco-German relations earlier this year may lead to a friendship between the two nations is shared by all Germans, irrespective of political opinions."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

## THE LANDLESS MAN AND THE MANLESS LAND.

H OW far England is to be parceled off into game preserves, or how far the rich are to be made to share the soil with the families now stacked up in city tenements, has again become an acute question in British newspaper discussion. It is brought up at this time by the emigration scheme of General Booth of the Salvation Army, who wants to send five thousand families of the poor or unemployed to Australia. As he recently remarked, his idea is to get "the landless man to the manless land." The General is met, however, by two rather contradictory objections—Australia objects to receiving them, England objects to letting them go. The Australian papers say they are too poor, the British papers say they have too much brain and brawn to lose. Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, has thrown some difficulties in the way, and the matter has become the football of party politics.

Some think that Australia is short-sighted in not flinging the door wide open to admit Englishmen to people her unoccupied acres. Thus the London *Westminster Gazette* believes Australia should follow the example of America. To quote:

"The Australian States have, of course, a full right to a voice on the question of the suitability of emigrants for the openings available in the country, but if their judgment is to be influenced by the desire to make Australia a sort of close preserve for her own people, then all that can be said is that the policy is a disastrous one for the future of the land. When a country wants population it is a selfish and narrow view to insist on limiting the immigration to those only who can bring in money. The sort of capital which would be of the greatest benefit in the end is the capital of brain and muscle and a desire to gain a living in a land which undoubtedly has a wide field for development. Whatever may be the policy of the United States to-day, the new nation across the Atlantic was built up by supplies through an open door. Had it been otherwise, the population of the United States would to-day have been possibly not a tenth of its present numbers."

This opinion is echoed by the London Standard, which says:

"If there were any suggestion that no considerable margin remained for profitable occupation, or that the birth-rate in the colony promised at no remote period to guarantee a population as large as patriotic foresight would desire, there would be little ground for stricture. But, so far as one can judge, the ideal accepted in practise, if not in set theory, is that the numbers of the people may as well remain either stationary or be subject only to a slow natural increase. If this conception of the destiny of the Commonwealth be based upon the fear of competition in the wages market, it is, we must be permitted with great respect for our fellow-subjects to say, the outcome of superstition. So long as a plot of land remains uncultivated within their borders which

would support a family, the State is the poorer by the loss of so many citizens.'

The London Daily News is opposed to emigration, and advises migration from the congested cities to the country, where "every rood of land" should maintain its man. In the words of the editorial:

"We fully appreciate the motives of men who, like General Booth, Mr. Carlile, of the Church Army, or the late Dr. Barnardo, have advocated the plan of sending able-bodied Englishmen to find a better chance in the colonies. But we believe that there ought to be a chance for every able-bodied Englishman in the home country. These men have just as much right to live in the land of their birth as have the peers and landlords who are rendering life so hard for the multitude. Under these circumstances we are not particularly concerned at the check which, judging by today's news, has retarded General Booth's latest scheme. After all, we have, staring us in the face, the object-lesson of Ireland, which has been ruined by this disastrous plan of substituting a system of emigration for a program of reform. For two and a half centuries the population of Ireland rose till, in 1841, it stood at the respectable figure of 8,196,000. To-day the population is under four and a half millions, solely because successive governments failed to secure the land for the people."

The London Times thinks that there is room for both the migration and emigration schemes as a remedy for the present condition of England and comments as follows:

"If 'General' Booth feels compelled to abandon his 5,000-families scheme, he is none the less intent upon carrying out his aims in other, if perhaps slower, ways. That is the important thing for the people whom he is helping to better conditions of existence. Nor does he seem to have entirely abandoned hope of carrying out the larger plan, altho he does not prosecute it for the moment. We can only hope that the obstacles, whatever they may be, will be removed from his path. Mr. Jesse Collings will not share that hope. He has long worked at planting men upon the land in this country, and that seems to him the only thing worth doing. There is abundance of room both for him and for 'General' Booth.'

#### THE FRENCH OF CATHAY.

FRENCH jurists, French naval specialists, French religionists, and French tailors all have become Japanese ideals, and have really been the founders of Japan's new national, political, naval, and sartorial life. So says a Japanese writer. For Japan is indebted for most of her recent progress to France. If the United States, to a very large extent, owed its independence to France, Japan literally and truly owes her entrance into the concert of nations to an illustrious Frenchman, announces Satori Kato, a Japanese lawyer, writing in La Revue (Paris). This illustrious Frenchman is Mr. Boissonade, whom the present writer calls "the Lafayette of Japan's history." He is indeed the father of the Japanese bench and bar, for all the most eminent lawyers of the country are his pupils. Moreover, he codified civil and criminal law in Japan on the basis of the Code Napoléon, and the courts of Tokyo are now counterparts of the courts at Paris, for "the foundations of judiciary organizations are direct importations from France." Mr. Kato attributes the abolition of feudalism in Japan to the influence of Rousseau, and says:

"The 'Social Contract' of Rousseau was translated into Japanese a little later than 1870. The facts connected with the career of Robespierre and the drama of the Revolution are well known to the Japanese people, even to the lowest of them. And yet the people of Japan cherish toward the throne a profound feeling of loyalty in the true sense of the term. Nothing can impair their devotion to the reigning dynasty, altho they know how important is the liberty of the individual as it was defined by the French revolutionaries

The Restoration of 1868 resulted in the abolition of the feudal system, and established the political equality of the nobles, the Samurai, and the peasants. The abolition of the feudal system was in my belief a repetition of France's experience during the

revolutionary period. But the Japanese had no intention of changing the social foundations of their national life, altho in harmony with French ideas they have endeavored to keep within bounds the wealth and privileges of the feudal lords. I have no hesitation in saying that the New Japan was the creation of French influences."

Japan also is the imitator of France in the matter of religious tolerance and the aversion to the idea of a State Church. She, however, has avoided our Edict of Nantes, a massacre of St. Bartholomew, and a revolutionary commune. Even by these France has taught her much. And in "questions still more vital to Japan," such as naval construction, France has been the teacher. In the words of Mr. Kato:

"It is true that we have organized our navy on an English model, but it is to French engineers that we owe the construction of the fine arsenals which are a credit to the country."

The French tailor has also become the vogue in Japan, and Paris fashions are the rage at Tokyo. The writer proceeds enthusiastically as follows:

"If imitation is, as the saying goes, the most sincere flattery, the French may well be filled with joy and pride at the care with which the Japanese have copied their fashion and their fancies. The question of dress may be considered of slight importance, and altho the business of state might be conducted with dignity in either Chinese or Dutch costume, the dress which our statesmen and high functionaries always wear when they perform their administrative duties or appear in society plainly shows that the Japanese consider as most correct the code of the French tailor, just as they recognize the famous Code Napoléon as best adapted to realize their ideas of justice."

Finally, he declares that the Japanese resemble the French in every way; that they are in fact Frenchmen, "the Frenchmen of the Far East." This form of "sincere flattery" he thus finally enlarges upon:

" I have attempted to show that there are a great many points in common between French and Japanese peoples. When we come to study human nature we quickly perceive resemblances between people in the matter of taste, of temperament, of habits, and we are forced to admit that a well-dressed Japanese is the Frenchman of the Far East. The Frenchman may be, in many ways, excitable, but he loves the truth, and his heart is at once brave and tender, a real indication of social refinement. Above all, he takes pride in his race and his country-and these qualities are singularly in harmony with the character of the Japanese people."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



ADVICE STILL NEEDED.

ROOSEVELT-"See here, Mikado, I am a man who can always give good

ACOSEVELL—See Acc., advice when needed."

MIKADO—"Is that so? I wish you would advise me how to get over your —Humoristische Blätter (Vienna).

## NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## LE GALLIENNE'S RENDERING OF HAFIZ.

ODES FROM THE DIVAN OF HAFIZ. By Richard Le Gallienne. Boards, pp. xxvii, 194. Price, \$1.50. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

ITTLE by little the poetry of Persia is becoming part and parcel of English literature, and gradually the strange bond of affinity between the Land of the Lion and the Sun and the Anglo-Saxon race, Aryans both, is being welded more strongly. The recognition began, of course, with Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," when Persia's thought became to the Occident something more than "the shadow of a mighty name." Yet the Persians, as all now know, do not regard the Tent-maker as the greatest of their poets. This proud distinction is reserved for a bard of the fourteenth century, Hafiz, the sweet singer of Shirza.

A task of peculiar difficulty it is to bring to our own tongue the music of his verse, yet one that ever tempts, like some mirage, the lover of



RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Iranian literature. Among Englishmen who have fallen under this spell, the names of Richardson, Jones, Ouseley, Hindley, Rousseau, Bicknell, McCarthy, Bell, Leaf, Payne, and Clarke at once recur to mind, and to their number Richard Le Gallienne has essayed to add himself by a dainty volume of selected odes. Of all the renderings we have, his is by all odds the best adapted to give the English reader an adequate idea of the poetry of Hafiz. Yet Mr. Le Gallienne's claim, as was the case with his paraphrase of "Omar Khayyam," is not a bold one. He is not a Persian scholar, and he confesses it. His version is based on the translations of Clarke and Payne, and from them he has culled what poems and distichs

seem to him best suited to form a homogeneous whole. The conceits, so attractive to the Persian, but often so bizarre to the Occidental, have been omitted. His work is frankly not a translation by a scholar, but a poet's version of another poet.

The facile touch which distinguished the author of "The Quest of the Golden Girl" is ever present in his "Odes from the Divan of Hafiz." Too light it is at times, so that his very fluidity makes him perpetrate now and again such atrocities as "Into my foolish Zoroaster eyes." What, in the name of the Magian prophet, is a "Zoroaster eye"? Nietzsche has not revealed it unto us for all his madness, nor is aught written of it in Avesta or Pahlavi. Jarring notes like these are the more discordant when one thinks of the beauty of so much of his version, and remembers the undoubted ability of Mr. Le Gallienne.

The poems of Hafiz are songs of love:

O Love, the beauty of the moon is thine,
And on thy chin a little star doth shine,
The jewel-dimple of thy little chin;
O how my soul desires the sight of thee,
And rushes to the windows of my eyes,
And to and fro about my body flies.
Half out of doors and half constrained within;
Ears all atremble for some word of thine,
Tongue tip-toe on the threshold of the lip,
And my full heart is like a stormy sea.

Hand in hand with Love, walks Wine, and so, in another place, the poet sings:

My hermitage the tavern is—Ah! such a pietist am I!
My abbot is the taverner—
Yea! such a pietist am I!
And every morning thus I pray:
Give us the red wine day by day.
God grant me too the sight of her!
Thus pray I to the taverner
Each morning at the break of day—Such, such a pietist am I!

His verse is more than once too light for the burning passion of the Persian. Compare, for instance, a favorite theme of Iranian poets, the praise of the Beloved's hair, as Mr. Le Gallienne makes Hafiz speak,

Who shall interpret the Beloved's hair!
So subtly caught, and coiled, and garlanded—
That maze, that glittering net, that shining snare;
Men of the true faith, and alike untrue,
Trapped in that cunning ambush on her head,
Are captive there—
'Tis but a little for such hair to do,

with the burning lines of Kamal of Ispahan:

O Love, thy hair! thy locks of night and musk! The very Wind therein doth lose his way, As in its perfumed darkness he would stray, And my heart too is lost in scented dusk

"Many of these odes," says The Outlook, "have the lyrical quality, and while they may not be in all points acceptable to oriental scholars, they give to the reader sufficiently well the effect of Persian imagery and the essence of the poet's feeling." And The Independent says: "Mr. Le Gallienne has not merely translated, he has transmuted the odes into true English poetry, and any one but an antiquarian will prefer to read them in this form rather than in the literal versions. The only fault we have to find with Mr. Le Gallienne is that he is inclined to make his task easy by diluting his poetry until it flows freely. With more pains he might have kept more of the terseness and spirit of the original."

## A CHAMPION OF FREE THOUGHT.

SCIENCE ET LIBRE PENSÉE. Par M. Berthelot. Price, \$1.65. Calmann-Levy, Paris.

BERTHELOT is the magician of science, whose achievements in the modern laboratory may be said to have realized the dreams of the alchemists of old. He is the father of Synthetic Chemistry and his work has been of so original a character as completely to revolutionize the science. At the age of eighty, and with his brilliant faculties unimpaired, he is still hard at work upon those problems whose solution he regards as so important for the ultimate welfare of humanity. Tho, doubtless, he would have preferred that his whole life might be spent in the silent cloisters of science, his abilities have been of so striking and practical a nature that this wish has not been realized. In addition to all those distinctions coveted by men of learning in France, he has had the highest political honors conferred upon him. As Minister of War and Senator he has achieved a success as signal as that which has marked his scientific career.

Mr. Berthelot has just published a new book entitled "Science and Free Thought," which embodies his most recent scientific and philosophic beliefs. He announces it in a preface as "the fourth volume of letters and discourses which I publish under the common title of Science, as associated with Philosophy, Morals, Education, and Free Thought—variants which respond to successive phases of the work which I have undertaken in the social and scientific order."

This interesting compilation opens with Berthelot's address delivered at the dedication of the monument erected to Ernest Renan at Tréquier in 1903. Berthelot, as is well known, was the lifelong and intimate friend of Renan, and this address, ideally appropriate in the selection of the orator, presents some new aspects of the famous historian of religions. Referring to Renan's master-work, "The Origins of Christianity," Berthelot avers that "it is the work that should establish his authority among his contemporaries and his fame as one of the historians of the nineteenth century." In connection with this work the scientist writes with a *verve* and originality worthy of Renan himself:

"Assuredly Plato and Aristotle would have been much surprised if a prophet of twenty centuries ago had announced to them that the messianic dream of a Syrian people was destined to inherit their civilization and to maintain for long generations the religious and philosophical direction of the world. I know not if, in a future of equal duration—I mean, after twenty or thirty centuries have passed—Christianity in its turn shall not have been forgotten, that is to say, have passed into the limbo of history, like the ancient religions which have preceded it."

This passage gives the keynote of Berthelot's philosophy. He regards orthodoxy as the logical foe of science, and in his letter to the recent Congress of Freethinkers at Rome he lifts his voice against its dangers. There is a distinct note of bitterness in this address, which appears in the present volume. He avers that Rome has been the center of the oppression of science and thought for more than fifteen hundred years and calls it the "abyss announced in the Apocalypse whence issues the deadly smoke of superstition."

One of the most interesting chapters in this work is devoted to Berthelot's reply to the addresses delivered at his golden jubilee as a scientist which was held at the Sorbonne, November 24, 1901. This was one of the greatest testimonials ever rendered to a savant. It was attended by the President of the Republic, the members of the Government and by representatives from all the universities of Europe. The élite of learning from all parts of the world had assembled to honor the great French scientist who had rounded out a half-century of toil in the interest of humanity. The sage was deeply touched by this extraordinary homage. "Your sympathy," said he, "has caused a final flame to burst from the lamp so soon to be extinguished in eternal night."

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to the discussion of peace and international arbitration, a cause of which Mr. Berthelot has long been an ardent and powerful advocate. He expresses an eager hope that the United States may join in an effort to protect from aggression the smaller nations and to establish lasting world-peace.

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

THE ITALIAN IN AMERICA. By Eliot Lord, A.M., Special Agent United States Tenth Census; John J. D. Trenor, Chairman of Immigration Committee, National Board of Trade, Annual Session, 1994; Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York. Cloth, 268 pp. Price, \$1.50. B. F. Buck & Co., New York.

VITH this volume is begun a new undertaking that promises to be of real importance. It is proposed to issue a series of monographs, each devoted to a discussion of the merits and defects of one of the several nationalities which have contributed and are still contributing to the formation of the American race stock. Since 1895, and more especially since 1900, the current of immigration has been chiefly from South-



ern and Southeastern Europe, instead of from the British Isles and the more northern European countries, a change that has given added momentum to the movement for the restriction of immigration, through fear that the immigrants from Italy and the Slav countries may prove unassimilable. Indeed, a bill for the restriction of immigration was under consideration by Congress at the last session and will probably be brought forward again this winter. Italians now enter the United States at the rate of about 200,000 per year, with a maximum to date of 230,622 in 1903. That "The Italian in America" has

attracted attention throughout the country, is, therefore, not surprising. Its writers, who know their subject

thoroughly, are a unit in their belief that the Italian has been greatly misunderstood, and that the proposed measure would be not only extremely unjust to him, but mischievous to the country. This conclusion is reached after a detailed survey which includes (1) an examination of the contribution of Italy to European civilization; (2) the causes of Italian emigration; (3) its effect upon the standard and opportunities of American labor and the course of national development; (4) its alleged pauperizing and criminal tendencies; and (5) the achievements of Italian immigrants in the land of their adoption. At almost every point the findings of Mr. Lord and his associates, who are careful to support their statements by data and figures of evidential value, conflict with opinions commonly entertained, and, as a writer in *The Outlook*, expressing the consensus of critical conviction, puts it, "should go far toward bringing about a better understanding of the 'Italian question.'"

No attempt is made to deny that a real problem is presented by the great mass of Italians now in the United States. But it is argued that the proper solution is better distribution, not more rigid restriction. is reason for accepting the view that while the Italian is naturally gregarious, circumstances rather than choice impel him to the cities instead of to the rural districts where, being naturally adapted for agriculture, he could both improve his own condition and assist in developing the country's resources. The universal testimony seems to be that, given an opportunity to lead an agricultural life, he invariably prospers, the writers presenting glowing accounts of his success as a market-gardener, cottonplanter, fruit-grower, etc. Nor, it appears, does he fail to show progress in the cities, statistics being submitted to prove that, even under slum conditions, he is thrifty, energetic, and ambitious, and rates high in comparison with other foreigners in respect to crime, pauperism, and disease.

It being granted, however, that it is better for him and for the American people that he should settle outside the cities, the question of effecting the needed distribution at once arises. On this point Mr. Lord contributes a highly suggestive chapter, making several practical recommendations, particularly in respect to directing the Italian to the South and to the Pacific Slope, where there is an especially active demand for labor. That this suggestion is not unwelcome to the sections concerned is shown by the comments of their press. The Columbia (S. C.) State, for example, after indignantly denying the truth of a statement that the laws of the State exclude Italian immigrants, adds, "There is room here for many of them, and it would be a great benefit to this State if a good class of Italian farmers and gardeners could be induced to settle here." The San Francisco Chronicle observes: "With Californians, knowing as we do the gain in many lines which our Italian population and its descendants have been to this State, many of the facts brought out in this volume are not new or surprising. . . . Many of the illustrations serve as object-lessons as to their accomplishments in the agricultural districts of the United States, . . . while one of them is a full-page photograph of our wellknown fellow-citizen, Andrea Sbarboro, one of the founders of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti, Madera, and other points in California.'

All in all, despite the pessimistic opinion of the New York Evening Post that "the popular ignorance regarding the stranger within our gates

seems so ingrained that it is doubtful if even the mass of evidence gathered in this book will convert the unconvertible," there is room for believing that "The Italian in America" will be a potent instrument in molding a saner public opinion. We await its successors with interest.

## BETTER PLANNED THAN EXECUTED.

CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Cloth, 356 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

NE can hardly help feeling that in "Claims and Counterclaims" Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin has not done justice to a motif and scheme which were very good. An amateurish inefficiency in the treatment will surprise and annoy those who have read her "Four Roads to Paradise." That was a charming love-story, told with vivacious suavity. "Claims and Counterclaims" should have been both, to satisfy the expectations awakened by its predecessor. But one hears the honest artizan hammering and sawing in this, and failing, despite industry, to secure the desired effect. Nor do the characters appeal as they should. You can see what they are meant to be, altho they do not owe this to Mrs. Goodwin's development of them. They fail to impress themselves as vitally individual. The most impressive episodes are melodramatically, but crudely, set forth. In a word, the most complimentary remark to be made about "Claims and Counterclaims" is that it seems to be an earlier production of the author and shows the 'prentice hand.

Mrs. Goodwin botches her climaxes by improbability or cumbrous narration. For instance, when Brandyce is charged by the stranger with being a cheat, Dr. Dilke "sprang upon the Texan with uplifted arm." Brandyce waves him away, telling him not to make a scandal, and then lets his arm drop and "two cards were shaken out of his sleeve and lay upon the cabin floor. Each bore one accusing spot of scarlet on its face." Now the last thing that Brandyce would have done under the circumstances would have been to brandish his arm about and then flop it down, when he was keenly interested in still keeping those two aces "up his sleeve"! It is from the same lack of judgment and taste that Mrs. Goodwin makes copy-book annotations on the actions of people to elucidate what anybody who should read the book would at once grasp more satis-

factorily without such aid.

Here is a sample of the style: Brandyce deliberately neglects a cold and takes double pneumonia, apparently electing this unpleasing form of suicide. By a dramatic happening (?), Dr. Dilke is the physician who comes to him. He was counting the pulse of the sick man, and saying to himself, as the passing stranger said of Keats, "There's death in that hand." Another historical allusion winds up the scene, after Brandyce is dead. As Dr. Dilke turned away, there shot across his mind the words spoken by Napoleon's physician in closing the eyes of the great dead: "Ainsi passe la gloire." "If glory," thought Dilke, "why not shame?"

This is rather schoolgirl writing.

"Decided originality and epigrammatic literary polish" are conspicuous in this novel, in the opinion of the Boston Herald; and the New York Times Saturday Review thinks the plot "ingenious" and the style "full of both power and charm." It is "vivid, realistic, and altogether attractive," declares the Baltimore Herald. Most of the comments, however, are less enthusiastic. The Chicago Inter Ocean says the book "has the elements of a really good novel in it"; and the Newark News thinks its faults "very evident." The New York Evening Post remarks the novel is "not bad" and goes on: "It is clever, and contains a capital love story. But the bigger task-the analysis of the character of the young and conscientious physician, Anthony Dilke-has 'stumped' the author. It is a temptation to say that a woman's attempt to get down into a man's character in so far as his relations to other men are concerned, must at best seem unsuccessful."

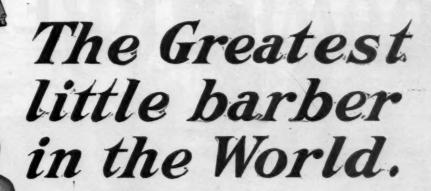
## A ROMANCE OF THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS.

MAY MARGARET. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 375 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

HAT S. R. Crockett's fancy is as nimble as of yore and that his good pen has not lost its clever touch in fairly telling a fairy tale are both proved in his last romance—"May Margaret"—"The Fair Maid of Galloway." The Brooklyn Eagle gives a good summary of the general aim of the story in saying "The author goes back to the wild days of Scotland of the fourteenth century or thereabouts when there was fierce strife between the Douglas and the Stewart as to who should rule in the land. May Margaret, the heroine, is supposed to tell the story in her old days. She is a Galloway princess, for it must be remembered that Mr. Crockett's Scotch stories have his beloved Galloway for a setting. . . . Into the story he has woven both history and legend, but it is best to take it for what it is, a romance, pure and simple. 'It is vivid and stirring enough to satisfy any lover of a tale where things happen."

As the New York Globe says, "One can do much worse in the way of summer reading than to sit down to this vigorous Scotch tale of the buoyant Crockett. It is lively fiction." While not a masterpiece, the tale is strong in its appeal to the two elemental human passions, war and love, viewed through the magic mirror of imagination and set in the enchanted

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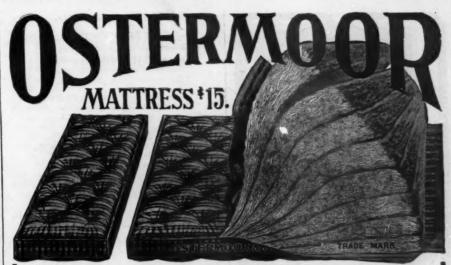
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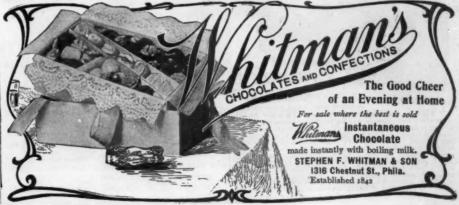


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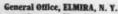
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Wood-smoke mists the naked moor; Dead leaves shroud the forest floor: When the white frosts cross the threshold, Summer softly shuts the door

Like cold love and empty pain, Fades the sun and drifts the rain. Tips the world and slips the season, Swinging wide the doors again. -From Everybody's Magazine (Nov.).

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R. L. S.

BY ALDIA DUNBAR.

What time I plan to give all care the slip One little book I carry in my scrip To cheer my soul along the common way-Stanch friend of mind, or skies be gold or gray.

Its light-heart humor warms the chilly air. And makes a feast of plain and scanty fare. I read a verse when paths grow rough to climb, Then trudge on gayly to the lilting rime.

Yet must I pause to greet my brother man, To aid him with his burden when I can; Else would those well-worn leaves look scorn at me, As traitor to our pact of sympathy.

Would I not lose great joy of pilgrimage, Without the gentle soul on each blithe page? It is the sum of rare good-fellowship, One little book I carry in my script!

-From The Independent.

## Enfoldings.

By MARY MAPES DODGE.

The snowflake that softly, all night, is whitening treetop and pathway;

The avalanche suddenly rushing with darkness and death to the hamlet.

The ray stealing in through the lattice, to waken the day-loving baby;

The pitiless horror of light in the sun-smitten reach of the desert.

The seed with its wondrous surprise of welcome young leaflet and blossom;

The despair of the wilderness tangle, and grim, taunting forest unending.

The happy west wind as it startles some noon-laden flower from its dreaming;

The hurricane crashing its way through the homes and the life of the valley.

The play of the jetlets of flame where the children laugh out on the hearthstone; The town and the prairie enswirled in the glare of the

The glide of a wave on the sands with its myriad

sparkle in breaking; The roar and the fury of ocean, a limitless maelstrom

The leaping of heart unto heart with bliss that can

never be spoken; The passion that maddens, and blights the God-given love that enshrines us.

For this do I tremble and start when the rose on the vine taps my shoulder;

For this, when the storm beats me down, my soul groweth bolder and bolder.

-From "Poems and Verses."

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## Indian Summer.

By MARGARET SHERWOOD. Faint blue the distant hills before, Yellow the harvest lands behind; Wayfarers we upon the path The thistledown goes out to find.

On naked branch and empty nest, The woodland's blended gold and red, Dim glory lies which autumn shares With faces of the newly dead.

Tender this moment of the year To eyes that seek and feet that roam; It is the lifting of the latch, A footstep on the flags of home

Now may the peace of withered grass And goldenrod abide with you; Abide with me—for what is death? Fall of a leaf against the blue. -From Scribner's Magazine (Nov.).

#### The Fugitives.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

We are they that go, that go Plunging before the hidden blow. We run the byways of the earth For we are fugitive from birth, Blindfolded, with wide hands abroad That sow, that sow the sullen sod.

We can not wait, we can not stop For flushing field or quickened crop; The orange bow of dusky dawn Glimmers our smoking swathe upon: Blindfolded still, we hurry on.

How do we know the ways we run That are blindfolded from the sun? We stagger swiftly to the Call, Our wide hands feeling for the wall.

Oh ye who climb to some clear heaven By grace of day and leisure given, Pity us, fugitive and driven, The lithe whip curling on our track, The headlong haste that looks not back! - From McClure's Magazine (Nov.).

#### A Ballad of the Road.

By Constance D'ARCY MACKAY.

Oh, a gypsy longing stirs your heart When Autumn's sounding the rover's call! "Oh, leave the city and leave the mart, Come out, come out where the red leaves fall. And asters flame by each gray stone wall! Have done with cares that fetter and goad. Heed ve and harken ve one and all. And know the joys of the winding road!" A veil of purple lies on the hills, Your step moves swift to some unknown air-Forgotten music of boughs and rills-The oaks are russet, the maples flare, The sumach's splendor glows here and there, And your weary heart has slipped its load, Oh, bright the sunlight as on you fare Tasting the joys of the winding road!

Odors of earth when the wild winds blow, New views to greet you at each hill's crest, Color and beauty where'er you go-These shall add to your journey's zest. And when the daylight dies in the west A star-hung roof for your night's abode, A bed of pine and a dreamless rest

These are the joys of the winding road. Oh, ye of the town who do not know How blithe and free is the rover's code! Come out, come out where the glad winds blow! There's joy for all on the winding road!

-From Town and Country

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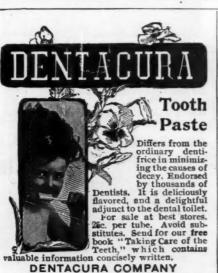
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#### Crankidoxology.

Being a Mental Attitude from Bernard Pshaw.

By WALLACE TRWIN. It's wrong to be thoroughly human, It's stupid alone to be good,
And why should the "virtuous" woman
Continue to do as she should? (It's stupid to do as you should!)

For I'd rather be famous than pleasant. I'd rather be rude than polite; It' easy to sneer When you're witty and queer. And I'd rather be Clever than Right.

I'm bored by mere Shakespeare and Milton, The Hubbard compels me to rave: If I should lay laurels to wilt on That fogy Shakespearean grave, How William would squirm in his grave!

For I'd rather be Pshaw than be Shakespeare, I'd rather be candid than wise; And the way I amuse Is to roundly abuse The Public I feign to despise.

I'm a Socialist, loving my brother In quite an original way,
With my maxim, "Detest One Another"—
Tho, faith, I don't mean what I say. (It's beastly to mean what you say!)

For I'm fonder of talk than of Husbands, And I'm fonder of fads than of Wives, So I say unto you, If you don't as you do You will do as you don't all your lives.

My "Candida's" ruddy as coral. With thoughts quite too awfully plain-If folks would just call me Immoral I'd feel that I'd not lived in vain. (It's nasty, this living in vain!)

For, I'd rather be Martyred than Married, I'd rather be tempted than tamed, And if I had my way (At least, so I say) All Babes would be labeled "Unclaimed."

I'm an epigrammatical Moses Whose humorous tablets of stone Condemn affectations and poses Excepting a few of my own. (I dote on a few of my own.)

For my method of booming the market When Managers ask for a play Is to say on a bluff, "I'm so fond of my stuff
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-From "At the Sign of the Dollar" (Fox & Duffield).

#### Wardens of the Wave.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

[Written for the Trafalgar Centennial, and published multaneously in the London Times and New York Times. Copyright, 1905.]

Not to exult in braggart vein Over our gallant foes, Nor boast of victories on the main Which Heaven alone bestows. Vainglorious clarion, clamorous drum, For which the vulgar crave-Not these, not any such become The wardens of the wave.

No. but when slumbering war-hounds wake To one's last gasp of breath, Face combat for one's country's sake With male disdain of death. 'Twas thus did Nelson live, did die, Far from his land and home, Making his roof of storm-swept sky. His pillow of the foam.

And, if to-day our race recall His last triumphant doom Place wreaths on his unfading pall And flowers about his tomb, 'Tis to remind us still to keep Aggression's lust in awe, And with dominion of the deep Guard freedom, peace, and law.

Nor yet alone upon the waves That sentinel our shore, Service that disciplines, not enslaves, Should rule us as of yore; So that our island citadel May tranquilly respond With the clear signal, All is well, To every sea beyond.

## PERSONAL.

One on Andrew Carnegie.- The story is told in the Springfield Republican that Andrew Carnegie asked a young man who was about to become a student at Jena to get for him an autograph of Professor Haeckel. When it arrived it read thus: "Ernest Haeckel gratefully acknowledges the receipt from Andrew Carnegie of a Zumpt microscope for the biological laboratory of the Jena University." Mr. Carnegie made good, admiring the scientist more than ever.

Descendants of Napoleon's Marshals Ask Ald. - Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, grandnephew of Napoleon I., is constantly receiving requests for aid from the descendants of Napoleon's marshals. Says a despatch to the New York Times:

"Hardly a day passes that he does not receive a letter from France informing him that the writer is a descendant of one of Napoleon's marshals; that he has read in the Paris papers of Mr. Bonaparte's great fame and consequence in America, and that he knows that nothing will please the Secretary of the Navy more than to extend a little financial assistance for the sake of old times at Marengo and Austerlitz.

"Most of these appeals come from descendants of

Marshal Ney. The Secretary is fast becoming con-



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vinced that Ney was the original anti-race suicide apostle of France, so great is their number. Each of e letters reminds the Secretary of his granduncle styled Ney 'the bravest of the brave,' and recalls the fact that, on the return from Elba, Ney, when sent against Napoleon, turned his arms over to the Emperor. They point out that this service was of ines-timable value to Napoleon and delicately suggest that his grandnephew may feel like liquidating a part of

"One of the letters comes from a Ney who has served in the French army. He encloses a brilliantly colored portrait of himself, illustrious in baggy trousers

His Client Won the Case .- The late Charles P. Thompson, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at one time in his practise had a client named Michael Dougherty, who had been arrested for the illegal sale of liquor, but the police had no evidence except one pint of whisky, which they found in his alleged kitchen bar-room. The Boston Herald, in relating this story,

"In the Superior Court this evidence was produced and a somewhat vivid claim made of prima-facie evidence of guilt by the prosecuting attorney. all this time Mr. Thompson was silent. During When his turn came for the defense he arose and said:

"' Michael Dougherty, take the stand.' And 'Mike,' with big red nose, unshaven face, bleared eyes, and a general appearance of dilapidation and dejection, took the stand.

"'Michael Dougherty, look upon the jury. Gentle-men of the jury, look on Michael Dougherty,' said Mr. Thompson. All complied. Mr. Thompson him-self silently and steadily gazing at 'Mike' for a moment, slowly and with solemnity turned to the jury and said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, do you mean to say to this Court and to me that you honestly and truly believe that Michael Dougherty, if he had a pint of whisky, would sell it?

"It is needless to say 'Mike' was acquitted."

Roosevelt and Mrs. Jackson .- One of the chief features of the President's visit to Charlotte, N. C. was his meeting with Mrs. T. J. Jackson, widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson. Mrs. Jackson lives within a stone's throw of the station, and when the train pulled in she was present as the head of the committee of women appointed by Mayor McNinch to receive Mrs. Roosevelt. When the President was introduced, he took her hand and said:

"' Mrs. Jackson, you do not know how glad I am to meet you. What, the widow of the great Stone Jackson! Why, it is worth the whole trip down here to have a chance to shake your hand !

"He referred to her grandson, Jackson Christian, whom he appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

" He is a mighty fine fellow, Mrs. Jackson, a mighty fine fellow, by Jove!' he exclaimed enthusiastically.

"The Citizens' Committee stood in waiting while he escorted Mrs. Jackson to Mrs. Roosevelt and introduced her.

"While the President was speaking in the park Mrs. Jackson entertained Mrs. Roosevelt at her home, by a hundred women. After Mrs. Roosevelt had returned to the car she sent a handsome bouquet of American Beauty roses and a note to Mrs. Jack-

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The Initiation of Bacon,-Robert Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State and former partner of J. P. Morgan, was recently initiated into the Kitchen Cabinet by President Roosevelt. The other members of the Kitchen Cabinet, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York World, are Gifford Pinchot, Forester for the United States; James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and one or two other close personal friends of the President. The correspond-

"'It rained pitchforks, and the President had a reception to the American Bankers' Association on He got tired after a time and sent word to Pinchot and Bacon to come to the White House at four o'clock. 'Put on some old clothes,' the President's message said, 'for I intend to initiate Bacon.'

"Bacon is rich and so is Pinchot, and the question of clothes does not bother them much. They were at the White House at four o'clock in natty business suits, patent-leather shoes, and all that sort of thing. They found the President dressed in a very old and very disreputable suit, with a Rough-Rider hat and a pair of heavy shoes. The President looked at Bacon and Pinchot, grinned and said: 'Come on; we'll take

"They went out into the rain. The President led the way and took his companions out Pennsylvania avenue through Georgetown and down a narrow street to the bank of the canal. There was a bridge about a mile down the canal, but none at the point

where the President stopped.

"'Oh! well,' said Colonel Roosevelt, 'it doesn't
matter. Bacon, you take our watches and pocketbooks, and Pinchot and I will wade across. You go down to that bridge yonder and meet us on the other

"'Not by a darn sight,' said Bacon, who was an athlete himself when he was in college. 'I came out on this walk with you and I am going where you go.'

"'Bully!' shouted the President. 'Come on then!' He plunged into the canal, and Pinchot and Bacon followed. The water was about 3 feet 6 inches deep at its deepest point. The three men waded across, the President leading. They were thoroughly wet from the heavy rain, so the further ducking made no difference, but when the President got on the other side and looked at the patent-leather shoes and natty business suits of Bacon and Pinchot he grinned again.

"They walked several miles on the other side of the canal and came swinging back to the city about six o'clock. The President told Bacon he had been initiated and was a full-fledged member of the Kitchen Cabinet. Bacon is now open to all sorts of invitations from the President for exercise in the open air.

"When Pinchot got home he was met at the door by the ancient negro mammy who has been in his family for years, and who was Pinchot's nurse. 'Well, Massa Gif,' said the mammy, holding up her hands in horror, 'you suhtainly am a sight. You'se bin out wif dat President ag'in.' "

Dr. Barnardo's Experiences. - Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, the founder and director of many philanthropic institutions in London, who died on September 20, saw a good deal of the seamy side of life and had many curious experiences to relate. Here are some taken from the Westminster Gazette (London):

"To some one who once asked if he could 'hire infants' or 'borrow infants,' he replied, 'Yes; and buy them, too.'
"'I know of several lodging-houses where I could

hire a baby from fourpence to a shilling a day. The prettier the child is, the better; should it happen to be a cripple, or possessing particularly thin arms and face, it is always worth a shilling. Little girls always demand a higher price than boys. I knew of one woman - her supposed husband sells chickweed and groundsel-who has carried a baby exactly the same size for the last nine or ten years!'

" Dr. Barnardo added that he himself had in days gone by bought children in order to rescue them. Such Money saver. Finited rules sent.
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a step has not been needful of late years, owing to
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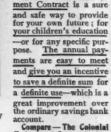
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agreed.

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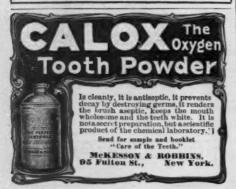
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### MY FREE BOOK

nd it FREE by OSTRANDER, 599 North American Bldg., Philada. changes in the law, which enabled him to get po sion of such children by better methods.

"Sometimes Dr. Barnardo received offers of large sums of money from persons who were desirous of his receiving their children into his homes without ask-

ing any questions.
"'A lady on one occasion came to Stepney in her carriage. A child was in it. I granted her an interview, and she laid down five £100 notes, saying they were mine if I would take the child and ask no questions. I did not take the child. Again, a well-kr peer of the realm once sent his footman here with £100, asking me to take the footman's son. No. The foot-man could support his child. Gold and silver will never open my doors unless there is real destitution.'

"'It is for the homeless,' said the doctor, 'the actually destitute, that we open our doors day and night, without money and without price."

Having Fun with Opie Read .- Members of the New York Press Club had great sport recently at the expense of Opie Read and a few other members of the Chicago Press Club, who, after a visit to the President, came to New York. According to the New York Times, the plot was hatched by Robert W. Watchorn, the Commissioner of Immigration.

"When the visitors went over to Ellis Island they were pounced upon by the Government inspectors and hustled into the examination-room, where the desk inspectors proceeded to catechise them on the amount of money they carried, their age, place of birth, occupation or trade, criminal antecedents, etc.

"Opie Read confessed to the actual possession of seven cents and to nominal assets of \$10 lent by him to one of his hosts of the New York Press Club. He had no friends in this country, he averred, and no profession or trade. He declared that he was a philosopher, but on being shown that philosophers came under the head of anarchists and were barred, he changed this to therapeutist, which the inspectors could not class.

"'Were you ever out of the United States?' Mr. Read was asked.

"'Yes, sir; in 1861,' he replied. 'When Tennessee left the Union I went out with her.'

"Mr. Read was given ten minutes to furnish a bondsman who would put up \$7 as a guaranty that he would not become a public charge, but he could not do so. At length he was led with the rest to a table. where an elaborate luncheon was spread, and all was forgiven."

The Rise of John A. McCall.-John McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, which has been the center of startling revelations of the insurance investigating committee in New York, was given his first lift on the road to his present high position through the friendship of certain politicians in his home town of Albany, N. Y. He was brought up breathing the air of politics, says the New York Evening Post, for his father was the Democratic leader of the ward. After serving a short time as butcher's clerk, and taking a course in a business school, the friendship of politicians obtained him a place in the Albany assorting house for State currency, and later, when he was twenty-one, in the State Insurance Department. There began his acquaintance with the business which he has since followed. His salary at twenty-one was \$900, and now, at fiftysix, it is \$100,000. The Post says further:

"When Alton B. Parker spoke of John A. McCall as one having no politics except business, it was recognized that Mr. Parker was familiar with the

"McCall's first appointment came through the Democratic organization. When a Republican administration came in, he induced Republicans to preserve him in his place in the Insurance Department.



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Thus he served under three different Republican heads of the office till Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, became governor. Wood and Brady and Hamilton got Daniel S. Lamont to ask the Governor to elevate McCall to be chief of the department. As soon as Hill began to quarrel with Cleveland, McCall-sided with Hill, along with the Albany lobby ring-Wood, McCabe, Hamilton, and the rest. Hill, as Lieutenantgovernor, succeeded to the governorship when Cleve land resigned to take the presidency, and kept McCall in place till 1886. The Equitable offered McCall the position of comptroller at \$15,000 a year, and he ac-This is the position held by Thomas D. Jordan; part of its duties relate to legislators and the handling of politicians.

"McCall knew all the ins and outs of Albany by this time. Those old friends of his, Wood and Hamilton, and the men on committees whom he had known for years, assisted him with their statesmanship, and he seemed so capable that when President Beers was forced out of the New York Life by exposure of de moralization in its methods, McCall was selected for the vacancy. Heads of other great companies, who had in a way inherited their offices, came to rely upon him in matters of 'legislation and taxation,' and it was through his advice, about 1895, that his friend 'Andy' Hamilton was appointed counsel, the Mutual, the Equitable, and the New York Life sharing the expense. 'One for all and all for one' became the lobbying motto, and Hamilton made no accountings of the hundreds of thousands he has received in the last seven or eight years."

The Sultan's Fear of Death .- The fear of a violent death has led the Sultan of Turkey to adopt some peculiar press laws. Nowhere is the censorship of the press more severe than at Constantinople, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy in the New York Tribune, and he goes on to say:

"Not one of the local papers was permitted to make any reference to the recent attempt on the life of the Sultan. The latter will not even allow the word 'anarchist' or 'socialist' to be used in any Stamboul newspaper. The words 'pest,' 'plague,' and 'cholera' are equally barred, the people succumbing to one of ese maladies being invariably described as having fallen victims to 'an unknown disease.'

Another rule insisted upon by the Sultan is that as far as the press is concerned every royal personage or monarch's death should be described as having been due to 'natural causes.' Thus when King Humbert was assassinated, the tragedy was described as follows: 'The King sank back dying in his carriage while acknowledging the enthusiastic and loyal salutations of his subjects.' No mention was made of the cause of his death. And when the late Shah was killed by a fanatic Babist, the Stamboul press recorded this event as follows: 'Toward noon the Shah felt himself somewhat indisposed. In the evening his se was brought back to the city.

"When the fact is recalled that with the solitary exception of the late ex-Sultan Murad, every one of Abdul Hamid's predecessors on the throne has died a violent death, the reason for these peculiar press laws instituted by the Padishah will be appreciated."

#### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

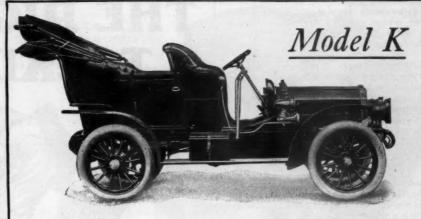
The Geography Lesson. - A teacher in one of our public schools was having a lesson upon latitude and its effect upon climate.

"Now, who can tell me," she inquired, "why it grows colder as we travel toward the north?" youngster cried out, "It's because you get further away from the creator."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Infant Amenities .- PRETTY TEACHER IN PUB-LIC SCHOOL (to pupil): "What are you laughing at, Johnny Billings-not at me!"

JOHNNY BILLINGS: "Oh, no, ma'am."
PRETTY TEACHER: "Then what else in school is there to laugh at?"-New York Press.

Why He Changed Faith .- A Southerner was telling of an old colored man in the neighborhood who first joined the Episcopal Church, then the Methodist, and next the Baptist, where he remained. Questioned as to the reason for his church travels he responded: Well, suh, hit's this way: De 'Piscopals is gem-



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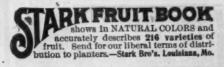
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man, suh, but I couldn't keep up wid de answerin' back in dey church. De Methodis', dey always holdin' inquiry meetins, and I don' like too much inquirin' into. But de Baptis', suh, day jus' dip and are done wid hit."—New York Press.

Right on the Spot .- In a Liverpool restaurant recently a gentleman left his wife for a few moments to chat with an acquaintance at another table, and while he was there his friend persuaded him to partake of some lamb. Under a misapprehension the waiter removed the lamb before he had eaten it, whereupon he exclaimed, "Goodness! Where is my

His wife, overhearing the question, answered in a clear voice, "Here I am, darling."—Tit-Bits.

Deadly Instrument. - An Irishman, who had been in New York a couple of years, said to his newlylanded friend: " Now, Jim, you ought to settle down here; it is a mighty great country. Why, man, they don't hang you for murder here."

"And in faith, what do they do with you?" asked Jim.

"They kill you with elocution," said his kind adviser .- New York World.

Logic.-"I'spect," said little Tommy after a study hour in his nature class, "that flowers shoot up be cause they have pistils inside of 'em."- Baltimore American

That Bumper Corn Crop. - News comes from Southern Kansas that a boy climbed a cornstalk to se how the sky and clouds looked and that now the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have taken the contract for cutting down the stalk with axes to save the boy a horrible death by starving, but the stalk grows so rapidly that they can't hit twice in the same place. The boy is living on green corn alone and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs. Even if the corn holds out there is still danger that the boy will reach a height where he will be frozen to death. There is some talk of attempting his rescue with a balloon .- Topeka Capital.

Another Philanthropist .- " Haven't you anything better to do than to run your automobile threefourths of your time?"

My dear sir, in running my automobile I am conducting a great eleemosynary institution for the bene fit of suburban policemen and justices of the peace."-Chicago Tribune.

On His Own Recognizances.-Peter Smith had fallen from an elevator in Kansas City and was some what shaken up and bruised, and when he picked himself up, the only bystander, an utter stranger, seeing the frown on his face, and noticing that he was not hurt, laughed at him, whereupon Peter promptly called him a "lunkheaded old fool," and walked off....

A few months latter, the damage suit of Peter Smith against the elevator company was being tried in the Circuit Court, wherein said Peter claimed that he was greatly injured by the fall aforesaid, was picked up unconscious, etc. The aforesaid stranger was a witness for the defendant and testified that plaintiff was not picked up unconscious but that he "picked himself up and walked off." When asked how he knew that plaintiff was not unconsious, he replied,

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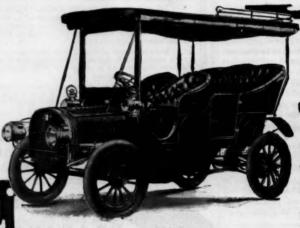


The "right tackle"—the man of dash and daring—with nerves of iron and muscles of steel—who saves the game when all is lost—is made with food and training. He is right with Nature. He needs a clear brain in a strong and supple body, He takes rational exercise and avoids white flour bread and other starchy foods. His food must be rich in bone and muscle-making materials. Such a food is SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT. It contains all the phosphates, nitrates and carbo-hydrates in the whole wheat grain, steam-cooked and drawn into porous shreds so that the stomach may readily use them in building bone, brain and muscle. Do you get "the right tackle" on the business of life? Are you right with Nature? It's largely a question of food?

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"He recognized me." He was then asked if plaintiff had ever seen him before and replied in the negative, whereupon he was asked what plaintiff said to him that caused him to think that plaintiff recognized him. His answer quoted plaintiff's language to him given above, his reply being, "He called me a 'lunk-headed It is needless to say that it took some time to restore solemnity in the courtroom .- The Green Bag (Boston).

A Gentleman .- MRS. MILLIGAN: "I know me ol' man don't go ter work, I know 'e knocks me about w'en he's drunk, I know 'e's doin' six munfs fer assaultin' the pelice, an' I know 'e's 'ad free years fer robbery wiv vi'lence; but 'e is a perfick gentleman, an' that's more'n anybody can say abart your ol' cod-'eaded lump o' catsmeat. See!"- Judy (London).

The Amateur Again .- The fair summer boarder was having a look over the farm.

What are those queer looking birds?" she asked.

"Them's geese," answered the farmer.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the fair one. "And do they lay all the gooseberries you use?"—Columbus Dis-

The Veteran of Bull Run.—One day not long ago I met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He was a Union man, and I asked him in which battle he had been injured.

"In the last battle of Bull Run," he replied.

But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said the man, self-apologetically, "after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back."-New York World.

A New Way of Putting It .- MRS. WEDDERLY " John, you shouldn't be so severe on Willie when he misbehaves."

WEDDERLY: "But he's so aggravating."

MRS. WEDDERLY: "Well, what if he is? You should remember the humiliating fact that you your self didn't die young."-Columbus Dispatch.

A Compliment.-" I have always believed," said Mr. Twaddles, reflectively, "that a man in marrying should choose his opposite."

"My dear," said Mrs. Twaddles, "that is the great-

est compliment you ever paid me."

Mr. T. began to speak, but thought better of it. He settled in his chair and buried his nose in his paper.-Tit-Bits.

Twisted.-WILLIE-" Pa, message isn't good to eat, is it ?"

PA—"No; what are you talking about?"
WILLIE—"Why, Mr. Tangler, our Sunday-school
superintendent, kept telling us all the time to-day that Esau sold his birthright for a pot of message." Philadelphia Press.

Neck and Neck .- The lawyer for the plaintiff had finished his argument, and counsel for the defense stepped forward to speak, when the new judge interrupted him. His eyes were wide open, and filled with wonder and admiration for the plea of the plain-

"Defendant need not speak," he said. "Plaintiff wins.

"But, your Honor," said the attorney for the de fendent.

endent, "at least let me present my case."
"Well, go ahead, then," said the judge wearily.
The lawyer went ahead. When he had finished the

judge gasped in even greater astonishment.
"Don't it beat all!" he exclaimed. "Now defendant wins."- The Green Bag (Boston).

Much below Zero. - We have heard some exciting Yankee stories, but never remember to have come across a more truly blood-curdling narrative than the

following. You may not believe it, of course:
"When I was out on the Platte in 1882," said the "When I was out on the Platte in 1882," said the Major, "I had an experience that I wonder didn't turn my hair gray. I was camping all alone on the side of that historic stream, and had occasion to go for some water to boil my beans in. First thing I knew I stepped plump into a quicksand. I knew what was possessed in the property of the plants of the property of the prope



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#### CURRENT EVENTS.

#### Foreign.

RUSSIA.

October 22.—Moscow is isolated by a great railroad strike.

October 23.—The Czar is reported to have appointed Count Witte Premier of Russia.

October 24.—The strike movement is assuming great proportions; hardly a train is being run in any province of the empire. Employees in many in-dustries join the strikers.

October 25.—All Russia is apparently in revolt, Three bloody actions were reported from Eka-terinoslav, and Moscow is practically in a state of siege.

October 27.—Throughout Russia orders are given to shoot to kill on the slightest show of hostility. In St. Petersburg the strike extends to government bureaus and employees of banks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 21.—The centennial of Trafalgar Day is celebrated throughout the British Empire.

October 22.—President Loubet leaves Paris on his way to Madrid to return the visit of King Alfonso.

Admiral Togo arrives at Tokyo to report to the Emperor the return of his fleet from the war.

The two British naval officers, captured by Mo-roccan tribesmen, are liberated by the exchange for them of a brigand.

Turkey demands that the Powers cease their interferences with Macedonian finances.
Florent Willems, the Belgian genre-painter, dies at Neuilly, France.

October 23.—It is reported from Porto Rico that arms for revolutionists in Santo Domingo had been seized by United States officers at Monte Cristi.

Cristi.

Three hundred and eight warships, including the captured Russian vessels, are received by the Mikado in Tokyo Bay.

President Loubet is enthusiastically received on his arrival in Madrid.

Fifty are killed and two hundred wounded in riots at Santiago, Chili, caused by the opposition to the import tax on Argentine cattle.

October 24.— The United States is attempting to arrange a settlement of the dispute between President Castro, of Venezuela, and the French Government.

October 26.—Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, grandson of William H. Vanderbilt, is sentenced, in Paris, to three months' imprisonment and to pay \$4,000 damages for the death of the child run over by his automobile in April.

A statue of von Moltke, a gift of the army to the German people, is unveiled in Berlin.

The freedom of the city of London is conferred on General Booth in recognition of his Salvation-

October 27.—A despatch from Paris reports that all plans are complete for the election of Prince Charles of Denmark to the Norwegian throne. Spain's Cabinet resigns.

#### Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

October 21.—President Roosevelt, in a speech at Jacksonville, Fla., promises to finish the Panama Canal regardless of opposition.

October 22.—The President spends the day at St. Augustine, Fla.

October 23.—The President visits Mobile, speaking on the Panama Canal and the need of a strong

October 24.-In an address at Tuskegee, the Presi-



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dent advises the negroes to stick to manual labor for a livelihood, and says that the negro ques-tion must be solved by the South. He also makes speeches at Montgomery and Birming-ham.

October 25.—At Little Rock the President denounces lynching.

October 26.—The President is greeted by such vast crowds in New Orleans that his outdoor speech and a review of the parade are omitted.

October 27.—The lighthouse tender carrying the President down the Mississippi on his way to the cruiser West Virginia, collides with a fruit-steamer; both vessels are run as ound. The President, after being transferred to another vessel, continues his trip to the cruiser.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 21.—Secretary Taft, at Akron, Ohio, exexplains and defends the railroad-rate legislation proposed by the President, and assails "Boss" Cox and the Republican machine of Cincinnati.

October 22.—El Hadji Abdullahi Pacha, King Menelek's special envoy to the United States, arrives in New York.

October 23.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrives at Oakland, Cal., from Yokohama.

Counsel for the meat-packers in Chicage file a special plea, contending that testimony given by them in the government beef inquiry had been used in obtaining their indictment, and that therefore they could not be prosecuted on that finding.

An association of Mutual Life policy-holders is formed in Minnesota to oust the McCurdys from the company.

Former Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas dies at Wichita.

October 24.—The methods of the Mutual's press agent in paying newspapers throughout the country to publish as news "doctored" reports of the insurance investigation are brought out before the committee in New York.

October 25.—The Controller of the Currency orders a Federal investigation of the failure of the En-terprise National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., as a result of a letter to the President from Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.

Reports from New Orleans indicate that the fever is about stamped out.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company's directors appoint a committee of three to investigate its own affairs.

Secretary Taft announces that he has no intention whatever of making a campaign for the Presidency.

October 26.—The convention called in Chicago to indorse President Roosevelt's plan of rate regulation splits, and two conventions are held.

October 27.- Miss Alice Roosevelt returns to Washington from her trip to the Orient.

The rival freight-rate conventions in Chicago adjourn after passing resolutions praising President Roosevelt.

#### CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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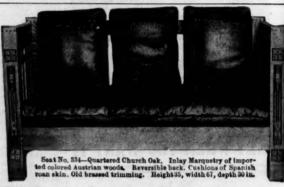
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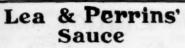
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"It won't take long, John," she answered consolingly. "You haven't much to say."

The minister was speaking, "Kindly change places with the bride."

John attempted to do so, stepped on the toe of her shoe, and raising his arm caught his cuff-button in her veil.

"Do be careful," she implored.

"Oh," he groaned, "before all these staring people, too."

"Sh-h-h"

The minister began the ceremony. John grew more embarrassed, and fumbled with the roses of her bouquet. Then he put his hand in his pocket and pulling out his handkerchief excitedly mopped his brow.

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalis Standard Dictionary is consulted as a price.

"G. H. G.," Murray, Neb.—"Please give me the meaning of the word 'veritist." The word is found in Opic Read's 'A Yankee from the West."

The word means "one who insists on or up-

"S. W. W.," New York City.—"Which is correct, 'agreeable to your request,' or 'agreeably to your request'?"

The adverbial form is grammatically correct, but the adjective form, meaning "being in accordance or conformity," is colloquially used.

"J. O. L.," San Diego, Tex.—"A says that all articles sold by the ton must be weighed by a ton of 2,000 pounds. B contradicts this. Which is right?"

Coal and ore at the mines are often weighed by the long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

"A. E. S.," Mount Vernon, N. Y—"A says the following sentence is good English: 'They were not expected back until morning.' B asserts that the words to return' should be substituted for the word 'back.' Please decide which is correct."

The Standard Dictionary defines the word "back" as an adverb, under definition 2, as "to or toward a source, or to a former place, state, or condition." There is, therefore, no yalid objection to the sentence in dispute.

"Pontifex," Chicago, Ill.—"I was recently overruled by a board of examiners concerning the interpretation of the following problem (observe the comma): 'Find the equation of a right line in terms of the perpendicular on it from the origin, and also the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis.' My interpretation was that two things were demanded: (1) the equation of a right line in terms of, etc.; (2) the angle which the perpendicular makes, etc. Who is wrong?"

Both the examiners and volveelf are wrong.

Both the examiners and yourself are wrong. The question should have read: "Find the equation of a right line in terms of the perpendicular on it from the origin and of the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis." As will be seen from this, the comma and "also" should have been omitted and "of" inserted after "and." It would be impossible for the correspondent to find the equation of a right line unless he knew both the perpendicular and the angle which the perpendicular makes with the horizontal axis. The question referred to the polar coordinates of the line.

"F. T. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please advise me as to the difference between 'stutter' and 'stammer."

They are synonymous terms, altho "to stutter" means "to have a chronic spasmodic defect in speech," while "to stammer" often only implies "temporary involuntary repetition of the same sound or syllable." Stuttering is severe

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"(1) Are the expressions warmer temperature and 'cooler temperature correct? Should these not be 'higher' and 'lower temperature? (2) What is a 'rimester'?"

temperature? (2) What is a 'rimester'?"

(1) The word "temperature" in its meteorological sense denotes "degrees of heat or cold of the atmosphere, measured by means of a thermometer in which heat is indicated by a rise in the tube of the mercury or alcohol, etc., and cold by lowering of the same." We thus speak of a "higher" and "lower" temperature, bearing the actions of the thermometer in mind. It is more common to speak of a climate or of the weather as being warm, cold, or mild. (2) A "rimester" is a maker of inferior rimes; an indifferent poet.

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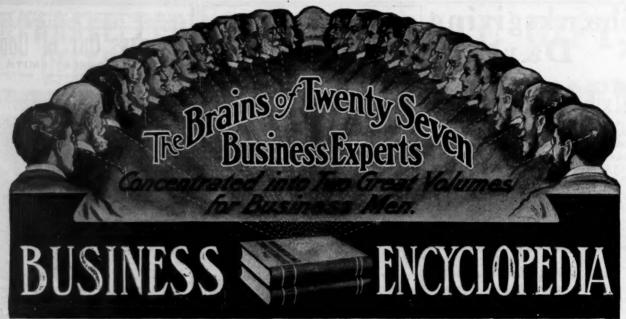
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